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The Sunday Oregonian.

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HOMEOPATHY.

Dr. Nichols's Address Before the State Medical Society.

Hahnemann's New System of Medicine, and Its Progress in the World Down to the Present Time.

At the request of many advocates of the homeopathic school of medicine the following report of the address of Dr. Z. B. Nichols before the State Homeopathic Medical Society, giving a history of the new system since its promulgation by Dr. Hahnemann, was obtained for publication:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Oregon State Medical Society of Homeopathy:

In this paper I propose to give a short history, with date of birth and progress of Hahnemann's new system of medicine. First, I will answer a question that has been repeatedly asked. How did the founder of homeopathy first conceive the idea of similia?

THE FIRST CONCEPTION

of Hahnemann's law of similars came to him while translating into German Cullen's Materia Medica. He was so much impressed with the contradictory views of the action of cinchona, that he resolved to prove it on himself. He was now strong and in perfect health, and the symptoms which this drug produced on him were similar to intermittent fever. This experiment was made in 1790. For six years he continued his experiments with different drugs, and in 1796 he wrote an essay on the new principle of ascertaining the curative powers and action of drugs by proving them on healthy human beings before they are permitted to be prescribed for the sick. He says: "Every effective remedy produces in the human body a peculiar species of disease; and the more powerful the drug the more distinguished and severe is the disease produced." Then he adds: The advice "to choose in a given disease that remedy which is able to produce another similar artificial disease."

In the year 1805, when the medical profession had spent their first bitter words and he came forward more decidedly defending himself, and at the same time entreating the public in popular, pithy articles concerning his new system of medicine.

In 1810 he published an elaborate treatise named "Organon of the Rational Art of Healing" which reappeared in 1818, 1821, 1824 and in 1833 in new, revised and enlarged editions.

IN LEIPSIC.

In 1811 Hahnemann moved to Leipsic in order to found an institution for the instruction of young physicians, theoretical and practical, and its methods of treatment. In this he was disappointed, as he had no support. In order to gain something he obtained a place in the university as teacher. Here again, he had the opposition of all the professors, who had warned the students against the new heterodoxy; but there were a few students who became interested in him, and these he formed into a club of provers. It consisted of such old veterans as Frederick, son of Samuel Hahnemann, Stapf, G. William Gross, C. Hornburg, Ruckert, and several others, who afterwards distinguished themselves in the new school of medicine, and every year added new converts to the true science of medicine. The list of remedies proven was extensive at this time. Hahnemann prepared the remedies for each prover; symptoms produced were accurately registered by him, and in 1819 he had forty-two remedies proved by himself and others. The death of Samuel Hahnemann occurred in Paris, July 2, 1843. All friends of the great master felt the loss deeply. The number of homeopathic physicians in Germany in 1834 was eighty-eight; in 1844, 447; in 1860, exclusive of Switzerland and Austria, 264. There has been a rapid increase since that time, and the homeopathic practice is said to be so popular in Germany that the majority of apothecary pharmacies dispense homeopathic medicines. I have given all the time and space to Germany I could from the fact that it was the birthplace of homeopathy.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the year 1826, the subject of homeopathy was first introduced and discussed in the British isles. In 1827, Prince Leopold brought from Germany to London, with him Dr. Quin, as his physician. He had studied homeopathy in Germany and practiced it in Naples, and was the first to introduce the new system into England. No public notice was taken of Dr. Quin until 1833, when his practice was so great that the censors of the Royal College of Physicians wrote this admonition: "Dr. Quin, you will desist from practicing physic until you have been duly examined and licensed thereto, under the seal of the college, otherwise it will be the duty of said college to proceed against you for the recovery of the penalties incurred." This was signed by the board of censors. Augustine Pasted, and the board's second warning, and Dr. Quin sent the following tart reply: "Feb. 3, 1833. Dr. Quin begs to beg that you will lay before the honorable board of censors of Royal College of Physicians that it was out of no disrespect that I did not answer their communication of January 4, but because I did not consider that a document of that nature required an answer. I have the honor to be the physician of Prince Leopold, Signed, Frederic F. Quin." This was not repeated again, and one of the censors advised the college to let Dr. Quin alone, which they did. Thus ended the first attack on homeopathy in England. It was not expected that the new system of medicine would make the progress it did, when we consider the peculiar character of the race. But the first generation said and did was done for all the following generations. Yet with all this to contend with, the new system of medicine has made great progress in England and Scotland, under the leadership of such men as Drs. Black, Russell, Hughes, and many others. Laws were passed to suppress the practice of homeopathy, but through the influence and exertion of Lord Ebury in the house of lords, and Mr. Cowper in the house of commons, homeopathy has equal rights in every respect with allopathy.

INTRODUCTION IN FRANCE.

In 1830, Count des Guidi, a doctor of medicine, went to Naples for his wife's health. While there, he was induced to consult Dr. Romani, who had a great reputation as a homeopathic physician. Under his treatment his wife was restored to perfect health. This produced a very decided effect upon the count, so much so that he spent two years in the homeopathic clinic in the Trinity hospital, and in 1830 went to Lyons, his native home, and devoted himself to the practice of homeopathy. This was the beginning of the new system of medicine in France.

In 1835, Hahnemann himself located in Paris, and it soon became the headquarters of the new science of medicine. Ten years later there were about seventy homeopathic physicians in Paris, and nearly 400 in the empire.

IN AUSTRIA.

An army surgeon was the first to introduce the homeopathic system of medicine into Austria, and here, as in France, the opposition was intense, so much so that the emperor Francis I, was induced by his physician, to make this decree: "Hahnemann's method of cure shall be prohibited." But in 1835, the epidemic being so much more successfully treated by Hahnemann's homeopathic method than by the old allopathic, citizens petitioned and begged him to annul the former decree. Other influences were brought to bear on the emperor, and like Darius, who was influenced by selfish, wicked men to decree that all who did homage to other than himself should be cast into the lions' den, so in this case God has stood by those who boldly stand for the truth, and on the 10th of February a decree was issued by his majesty, Ferdinand I, abolishing the former decree, which prohibited the practice of homeopathy, and from that time to the present there has been a steady progress in the new system of medicine in Austria.

IN SWITZERLAND AND RUSSIA.

The development of homeopathy in Switzerland has progressed about the same as in Austria and Germany. Dr. Adam is said to be the first to introduce the new system of medicine into St. Petersburg, in the year 1823. Every device was used by the old school to prevent its spread over the kingdom. The Emperor Nicholas was greatly in favor of Hahnemann's new system of medicine, and influenced some of the best physicians to study and test the wonderful effects of the homeopathic remedies. But even the emperor with an iron will could not break down "the Chinese wall by which that old medical hierarchy surrounds its domains."

In 1833, Dr. Brutzer, then belonging to the old school society, made a bold stand in favor of Hahnemann's new science of medicine. He put the question openly to the society of which he was a member: "Is it becoming in a conscientious physician under present circumstances to refuse to study homeopathy?" Two years afterward he put the same question, which resulted in his resignation as a member of the society. It was said by Hahnemann himself that Korsakoff did more to lay the foundation of homeopathy in Russia than anyone. He was elected by the nobility district inspector. From this appointment we get notes on the character of cholera, and its treatment in different towns and cities, also a comparison of the results of the old and new schools. His records show 29 per cent. less mortality in the homeopathic treatment as compared with the old school.

IN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In 1832, homeopathy made its first appearance in Belgium. The French and German war of 1870 had a happy influence upon the development of homeopathy, in consequence of the edict of proscription which drove the German residents out of Paris. Dr. Jahr was one; he removed to Brussels, and was received with open arms by all in Belgium who believed in the new science of homeopathy. Dr. Jahr died July 12, 1875.

The homeopathic practice was introduced and practiced in Spain first in 1829 and 1830, in Norway and Sweden, 1835.

In 1854, at which time the yellow fever was raging at Vera Cruz, Dr. Carbo arrived from Catalona, announcing a new and sure cure for the dreaded disease. The governor invited him to accompany him to Fort Ulna, where he gave proof of his skill by curing forty-five severe cases. This, with many other brilliant cures, gave the new practice full sway in the republic of Mexico.

The first introduction of homeopathy into Brazil was in 1840, by Dr. Mure. His wonderful success in yellow fever brought him many converts to the new practice. Here, as in all other places, Hahnemann's new science had to fight hard for its rights, but at last has conquered all opposition.

ITS PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

I have not time to do justice to the history and progress of God's given science of medicine in this his most favored country. It was Hans Birch Gram who first introduced and practiced homeopathy in the United States of America. He was born in Boston, 1786. At the request of his uncle, Dr. Finger, he went to Copenhagen and began the study of medicine, and graduated in 1814, receiving the degree of C. M. L., the highest of three degrees. He was connected with the Royal Military hospital, and assistant physician to the king. He acquired a competency for his future support, from which he assisted the younger members of his family, who were still living in America.

He returned to America September, 1825, and settled in New York city, where he commenced to practice homeopathy. Dr. F. R. McManus was the first resident physician who practiced Hahnemann's new science of medicine in Maryland, and in 1830 Dr. Baird introduced the new practice in Vermont. In 1839 it spread rapidly, and in 1841 there were good physicians in nearly every county of the state. Dr. Louis Parlin was the first to practice the new system in Rhode Island, in 1836, and Dr. Gosewisch in Delaware, in 1839.

IN OHIO, KENTUCKY AND ILLINOIS.

Dr. Cope began the practice of the new system in Ohio as early as 1836, but little progress was made until 1844, when Danel O. Hoyt came to Cleveland. Dr. C. D. Williams was one of the first professors in the Homeopathic college at Cleveland, being the leading man. I met him and Dr. Pulte there, and took of them my first lessons in Hahnemann's new science of medicine. This was in 1850, when they were just organizing the faculty, composed of the following physicians: C. D. Williams, M. D.; Storm Rosa, M. D.; John Wheeler, M. D.; A. T. Bissell, M. D.; Lewis Dodge, M. D.; Huntington S. Smith, M. D.; Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D.; E. C. Witherill, M. D.; John Brainard, M. D.

Dr. Rosenstien was the first who practiced the new system in Kentucky, in 1839; Dr. Meddleton in New Jersey, in 1840; Dr. Wm. E. Paine in the state of Maine, Dr. Moses Atwood in New Hampshire, and Dr. I. Coe in Indiana, all in the year 1840; Dr. S. S. Hall in Michigan, in 1841.

It is not necessary I should tell you of the progress made in Illinois, as you all know it is thoroughly a homeopathic state. I first practiced the homeopathic system in Illinois, being one of the first nine. Dr. John T. Temple was the first to introduce Hahnemann's new system this side the "Father of Waters" in 1844. He settled in St. Louis.

IN MISSOURI, MINNESOTA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

In that same year Dr. J. B. Johnson, professor of theory and practice in the St. Louis medical college, made an attack on homeopathy in his closing address, with a view of crushing it out at once while in its infancy. His success was about the same as Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston. About the same time, in a public address, he said "he had slain and buried homeopathy forever upon its arrival on our shore."

The history of homeopathy in the state of Minnesota dates farther back than the state itself. When still a territory of about six thousand people, Hahneman's system appeared. Dr. Hadfield, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Nichols all three settled in the territory in 1854. The new system has kept up with the rapid growth and progress of the state.

Dr. Henry Detwiller was the first to practice the new system in Pennsylvania about the year 1828. Dr. Constantine Hering came to the city of Philadelphia in 1833. To give a detailed account of his life and labors would be only a repetition of what you all well know. To both him and Dr. Guernsey we are indebted for some of our best works.

THE PIONEER HOMEOPATH IN OREGON.

To Dr. Henry McKennole, I believe, is due the honor of being the pioneer in homeopathy in Oregon; I am not certain the year, but in the fifties, and Dr. Wm. Geiger in 1863; also Dr. Griswold about the same time. Dr. Albert Pohl came in 1874 and Dr. Arnold in 1875, and at this date we have fifteen homeopathic physicians in the city of Portland, all having a good living practice. It was in April, 1877, I first stepped from the old steamer Ajax on to the wharf at Portland. I have seen the progress of the last ten years, and although the attempt has been made in every county on the Eastern continent, and in every state in the Union, to crush it out by legislation, Hahnemann's God-given science of medicine has stood and progressed because the people everywhere throughout the world will have it. Truth will not die.

Z. B. NICHOLS.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Tickets, No. 2 Washington street.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

A Visit to the Battle Field Soon After the Massacre.

Rain in the Face Tells How His Warriors Surrounded the Daring Band—Custer's Last Rally With Twelve Men.

Dr. W. A. Allen in the American Field.

On the morning of August 18th, as the sun rose slowly above the horizon, bringing light out of darkness, we took a closer survey of our surroundings. We were camped upon the Little Big Horn, eighteen miles from its mouth, and just opposite the spot where Gen. George A. Custer made his last charge. We spent the day on the battle field. It was such a place as I hope never to see again. Dead men were strewn over the ground, but half buried, only a little earth having been thrown upon them. Some we found with their heads protruding from one end of the grave, and their boots from the other; their boot tops had been cut away, probably by the Sioux, to make slings. This half burial was due to the fact that, when found, they were so badly decayed the dreadful smell could hardly be endured. The earth had been spaded up and thrown upon their bodies where they lay. A few of the graves were marked with sticks or slabs, with names upon them, cut with a penknife. Among the names were the following: Col. Keough, Co. I, 7th cavalry; Wild, Co. I, 7th cavalry; J. J. Crittenden, Lieut. 20th infantry, and Baslar Custer. Near the river, where the first onslaught was made, we counted seventy-six bodies; down the ravine, where the second charge was made, the bodies lay at close intervals, and mark very plainly the movements of the soldiers at this point; where they had wheeled about to escape, by the way they came, was another dead line. We counted some fifty or sixty bodies here. On the spot where the battle ended the bodies were lying so close together that we could almost step from one to another. We found within the dead line cartridges, and a few .45 government shells. We followed the river and ravines clear around, and found thousands of empty shells of all kinds, bullets, beads, horseshoes and many other articles. I gathered up a few to keep as relics. I also saved two skulls from the Indian burial ground, and carried them with me quite a distance, to the discomfort of my companion who could see them grinning at him in his dreams, and when awake imagined that he could smell them. To get square with me he threw them into the river one day while I was absent, and laughed at my lamentations.

Several years after this day upon the battlefield I met Rain in the Face, a great Sioux chief, who was in the battle. He was in Miles City at the time of our meeting. As he was not on the war path, he was disposed to be very friendly. I had been associated with Indians for so long that I could both understand and speak their language. I quizzed him concerning this battle and found him ready and eager to describe what was so great a victory for his people. I will give it to the reader in substance, as he gave it to me:

The Sioux knew of the approach of Gen. Custer and his men, and made ready for them. Sitting Bull's main camp was close by. He was notified and decided to command the warriors from the top of a knoll, one mile off, where he could look down upon them and see just how the thing was going. He was to do this by means of a small looking glass held in the sun. They were to move just where the reflection led them. The ponies were left grazing, as usual, half a mile above the village, that the soldiers might not suspect anything. They knew that General Custer was making direct for their village, and there was but one place where horsemen could cross over the river. They cunningly lay themselves along the margin of the river at this crossing; others secreted themselves in a deep ravine that lay to th north, and others in the ravine that lay to the south. Custer came in from the east and rode over this strip of level land with his little band, not dreaming that there was a savage nearer than the village, when in fact he was already surrounded upon three sides by overpowering numbers. When General Custer's bugle sounded the charge, his soldiers rushed forward with all the impetuosity of a bird of prey, confident that victory was within their grasp—that nothing could withstand their arms. On they went, silent as the grave, save the dull thud of the hoofs of the war horses as they bore them to their doom. They were within gunshot of the village, but reserved their ammunition for the deadly struggle that must inevitably follow. When they were within fifty yards of the river the horses sniffed the air and fell back upon their haunches. A volume of smoke darkened the air. Horses and riders were thrown back in a mass. Silently the hideously painted fiends had risen to their feet, and the work of massacre was begun. The bank was lined ten deep with warriors. Before the soldiers rallied from their confusion the ground was covered with dead and dying. Terror-stricken and bewildered they made down the river without waiting for the command to be given. Before them lay a deep ravine, and no doubt they felt that if they could reach it they could make their escape; but no! another volley greeted them—the ravine was lined with painted savages. The groans of the dying, the neighing of horses and the wild yells of the savages swelled into a deafening roar. The earth trembled beneath the tumult. Custer, followed by his men, wheeled about and made for the pass through which they came. Sitting Bull, from his knoll, had foreseen this move and directed the wily savages to fill up this pass from the ravine on the south and from the river. The frantic horses refused to face the rain of death and reared and plunged, bleeding from every pore. Custer now fell back upon a little mound, and, surrounded by his faithful followers, made a last stand for life. From three hundred his men were cut down to half that number. Let us imagine, if we can, one hundred and fifty men, trying to hold out against for thousand or more savage warriors, skilled in warfare. There were old warriors present whose hands had long and often been stained with the blood of the pale-face, ever since they were large enough to wield the tomahawk, or use the scalping knife. These warriors had them surrounded; the soldiers were in plain sight on open ground; the bead-like eyes of the Sioux were barely visible above the ridge; the horses plunged madly, resisting all commands. Hark! The earth trembled as the last four thousand balls sped on their deadly mission. When the smoke cleared away, forty horses and their riders were seen lying upon the mound. With a triumphant cry the inhuman wretches closed in upon them. Horses were discarded, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The soldiers were soon overpowered. One by one they were shot and scalped. When all but twelve had perished, Custer called to these and they endeavored to find refuge among the fallen horses, using them as breastworks. Vain attempt! Rain in the Face, with his band, pressed upon them, and drove them from their refuge. Custer was called upon to surrender that he might be burned at the stake. He made answer with a flash from his rifle that brought down one of his foes. With a yell of rage the savages fired the last volley, and Custer and his gallant band lay stretched upon the ground. The earth was red with blood; horses and riders lay together. In the thickest of the fight the young warriors, in their excitement, killed a great many of their own number.

After the battle the scalps were torn from the heads of their victims, their bodies were mutilated beyond recognition, and a great war dance was held at the village—the greatest that Rain in the face had ever known. The scalps were hung on a pole and the dance commenced. Never had they known so joyful an occasion; every man had been killed, even the yellow-haired chief, as they called Gen. Custer. Squaws and papooses joined in; decrepid old hags jumped and yelled; old warriors were young again; they felt like they had bathed in the elixir of perpetual youth. With eyes turned gloatingly upon the dangling scalps, they clapped their blood-stained hands and thanked the Great Father. The young warriors vied with each other in celebrating the victory. Their faces were painted with blood from the scalps; guns and revolvers were fired in mid air; they brandished their knives, going through the act of taking scalps. Rain in the Face dwelt upon this as upon a pleasing picture, and described it with true Indian eloquence; he could not conceal his admiration for the yellow-haired chief. He claimed that the battle did not last an hour.

While Sitting Bull was the greatest of Sioux chiefs in council, Rain in the Face was without an equal in battle. He won his name and fame in well-fought battles. From his youth he was distinguished for his bravery or cruelty, as you chose to call it. At the age of twelve years he shot the horse of a Blackfoot Indian from under him, and as the rider fell to the ground, stunned, he scalped him alive. He delighted in scenes of cruelty and in self torture.

At given times this tribe hold what they call a sun dance. On these occasions they test their own courage and fortitude by seeing how much torture they can endure. At one of these Rain in the Face cut through the skin on each of his shoulders, inserted a rawhide beneath a strip of it, and then tied a buffalo head to each, and rode around on a wild pony until the skin gave way and the heads dropped to the ground. Another time he inserted a rawhide under the outermost layer of the dorsal muscles in the back and was hung by the rawhide upon a pole, in which suspended state he remained for two hours, chanting war songs all the while. He showed me the scars; they were large, ugly-looking wounds.

I also met a Crow Indian, who related to me how he was with Custer in the battle and escaped being killed by stealing and wearing a Sioux blanket. I am convinced that he dreamed this, as the Sioux wear no blankets when they go to battle. They say that clothing is in their way, and wear nothing but a belt and breech-cloth. The chiefs wear headdresses. Mr. Crow probably forgot this fact.

THE OVER-CHECK REIN.

Proper and Timely Denunciation of a Cruel and Useless Fashion.

PORTLAND, May 12, 1888.

A cry has been raised by the American Humane Association against the over-check on horses, and it is very probable that this species of cruelty and torture will soon fall into disfavor. It adds nothing to the beauty of the horse; is likely to cause it to become vicious; destroys its confidence in itself; is a serious hindrance to speed, and is apt to cause it to lose its feet, as the animal cannot see where it is going.

This contrivance was the idea of Hiram Woodruff, whose horse, when driven rapidly, made a whistling noise. The jockey thought that was because of the fact that the animal held its head down, and he devised an iron martingale, which threw its nose into the air.

Woodruff's contrivance caused some contemptuous comment, and to maintain his position he said horses could attain a higher rate of speed if their heads were held up, and that the process of breathing was easier. Quite a number of horsemen were led to believe this, and a demand was made for some means by which the nose of the steed could be held in the unnatural position. Kimball Jackson, after several attempts, succeeded in inventing the overcheck, and what was first confined to blood horses may now be seen on nearly all animals in harness, from Cleveland bays to the costermonger's donkey.

With this infernal appliance the animal can turn neither to the right nor to the left, and must face the fierce sunlight, driving rain and dirt-laden winds, with no chance to escape the torture. The extra bits chafe the sensitive part of the mouth, and in tugging and champing to gain release from pain the horse often cuts himself and causes serious injury.

Leaving the humane side of the issue for the moment, it must be confessed that the over-check detracts from the beauty of the horse. It is conceded that this animal is the most beautiful in existence, and this is largely due to its graceful curves and outline. The over-check robs the neck of the arch which marks the animal of high blood, and one has to look hard at the horses with the check to discover whether they come from stables on Nob hill or vacant lots in Slabtown. The strap running over the horse's head is made unduly conspicuous and is a serious disfigurement to the animal. It is also said to cause poll evil.

This shocking cruelty to horses—it is nothing less—is a mere fashion. Some one adopted it, some one else followed it, and so on. It has spread alarmingly, and horses in all parts of the country are suffering from the over-check. I am happy to say there are some humane men who have seen the folly of this instrument of torture, and Senator Stanford is one of them. I was at Menlo Park a short time ago, and the people told me that Mr. Stanford would not permit the outrageous contrivance on any of his horses. His stablemen said the over-check was not a benefit, and the horse only suffered from its application. With this example before the people of California, it is to be hoped that they too will take the over-check from their horses. Likewise, have we not senators in Oregon who will take the lead in removing the cruel thing from their horses?

That method of checking is the worst form of cruelty that has been practiced on the horse. It is inhuman, and the press ought to cry out against it. It is a mere thoughtless freak, and the gentlemen who have over-checks on their horses do not know how much the animals suffer by them. As soon as the matter is understood this diabolical means of torture will be discarded altogether, and the horse will have a chance to appear at his best.

Prof. Pritchard, of the Royal Veterinary College, at London, says that "instead of preventing horses from falling, the check-rein is calculated to render falling more frequent. Other not uncommon results of its use are distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede the respiration ever afterwards, excoriation of the mouth and lips, paralysis of the muscles of the face, etc., and is a useless appendage, supported only by fashion."

Dr. Kitching, of York, another eminent English writer on the subject, says: "It injures the horse not only in the way described, but the confinement of the head in a constrained position whilst the heart and lungs are excited by work, hinders the breathing and the circulation of the blood in the head. These effects make the horse uncomfortable and he becomes restless and irritable; in fact, his head aches and pains him, and he gets many a violent jag and blow just because his driver cannot understand the cause of his restlessness. Also the overcheck inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up in a word: The over-check lessens the horse's strength, brings on disease, keeps him in pain, frets and injures his mouth, and spoils his temper."

Mr. Fleming, veterinary surgeon of the royal engineers, London, says: "I think nothing can be more absurd than check-reins. They are against reason altogether. They place the animal in a false position. The horse stands with a check-rein exactly as a man would stand with a stick under his arms behind his back, when told to write. It is also extremely cruel. It is not only the head that suffers, but from his head to his tail, from his shoulder to his hoof, and over his whole body he suffers more or less."

Eminent authorities like those mentioned can be produced, which would require an entire page of THE OREGONIAN for publication. Therefore, having furnished the readers of THE OREGONIAN and owners of horses a brief but reliable history of this worse than useless practice, I confidently trust and expect a speedy reform, based upon common sense, conviction and humane judgment.

W. T. S.

SOME RURAL POSTOFFICES.

Yarns Told by Inspectors at a Recent Gathering.

The Dakota Man Who Kept No Accounts and Didn't Propose to—Mysterious Robbery of a German Postmaster's Safe.

From the Chicago Herald.

During the sessions in Chicago of the high joint postal commission, which has just finished its "crowner's quest" upon the immortal and official remains of Postmaster Judd, the city was full of postoffice inspectors. Postoffice inspectors, as most people know, go about the country with a free railway pass in one hand and a gripsack in the other, watching the postmasters of the country, checking up their accounts, flirting with the pretty postoffice clerks when they dare, jayhawking the elderly and plain postmistresses, and scaring the whole rural postal fraternity out of their wits whenever they appear. The inspectors, as a rule, have a pretty good time. They have just enough authority to make an inefficient country postmaster very sad, yet not enough to give that efficient official the extra pay and allowances for which he and his pretty lady clerk, immediately upon his arrival, set up a clamor. When an inspector arrives at the village postoffice, lays down his gripsack full of cases, presents his "commission," and remarks that he has "just dropped in to see how you are getting on with the new system of accounts," the postmaster and the lady clerk have replies which have become stereotyped upon the dura mater of the inspector's brain.

"We have been waiting for you," growls the democratic postmaster up in Wisconsin, for instance. "I don't understand this d—— book at all, and if the postmaster-general thinks I can learn it in one day he's d——bly mistaken."

From the lady clerk comes the little plaint: "Oh, sir, you see the allowance is so small we cannot afford the time needed to learn it all. Why, we only get $125 a year out of this office, and all I get is $4 a month for my work. I'm here nine hours a day, and, sir—and—don't you think you could get an allowance for clerk hire? I've got to separate mails from Coon Pasture and Jenk's Basin twice a week, and the mean things in Washington won't allow us a cent for it. If you could only get us a little allowance for the extra work it would help us out."

And that tale, or something like it, the inspectors hear at all the village postoffices. The other afternoon, when it was known that Mr. Judd's guillotine, greased by Chief Inspector West, had fallen, decapitated one unfortunate and seriously mangled others, a lot of inspectors got up in room 93 and began to discuss postal affairs. "Our country friends," said Inspector D——, "will stand aghast when they read of the money spent in the Chicago postoffice. Postmaster, $6000; assistant, $3400; superintendent of carriers, $3000, and so on. There's a good deal of difference between that and a country postoffice, whose whole revenue is $500 a year, out of which the postmaster has to pay office rents, fuel, lights and clerk hire."

"I once saw a postoffice up in Dakota" continued Inspector D——, "that afforded a strange contrast to that which we have just gone through. It was on one of the extreme western extensions of the Northwestern road. The postoffice was the only building within sight of the railway. There was no regular station, so a 'catch' had to be provided, and as the railway company wouldn't do this the postmaster, who was a long, lank son of Anak, with hunting knives in his boots, would mount a soap box, wait for the train, and act as his own 'catch.' Of course this was sometimes attended with difficulty. The postmaster had not only to watch for the engine, but had to look out also for the Injun, and between the two both his life and his sense of dignity were often endangered. I got to this postoffice about 4 o'clock one afternoon. The conductor recognizing the dignity of my little transportation book stopped the train for me, and so I didn't see the postmaster in his diurnal somersault, but I followed the bag to the postoffice. The latter was located in a little sod house, half residence, half store. In the store were a few cases of canned goods, a lot of codfish laid out, some brown duck overalls and several boxes of soap, though what they ever used the soap for I don't know. I saw no evidence of its usefulness. Mail day up in that country means that all the population turn out to receive the pouch. I stepped in with the bag, saw it unlocked, its contents—two letters, one postal card, seven newspapers and ninety copies of the call for an election on the division of Dakota territory—dumped into a candle box on the rough board counter, and heard the postmaster invite his neighbors to help themselves. I thought it was time to announce myself. I showed my commission and said I would like to examine the postoffice accounts. 'Don't keep no 'counts,' said the postmaster sententiously. 'But you make returns,' I remarked. 'Lawyer Bill Stone over at Kettle Branch makes my returns,' said the P. M. I thought a moment, then: 'I feel it my duty to call your attention to the fact that you are not complying with the regulations. You let everybody help himself to the mail matter here. Where is your postoffice? Where are the boxes?'

"The big, tall fellow drew himself up. 'That's the only box here (the candle box), and look here, mister, if you don't like the way I run this postoffice you can take it and go to the devil with it.' Here he grabbed the candle box, took it to the door, gave it a kick which sent it flying, and then turning to me said: 'Now you go after it. And don't be seen around this ranch more'n five minutes longer.' I went out, gathered up the letters and papers, and sat on the bank waiting for the next train for six hours."

All the inspectors laughed. Then Inspector B—— told of a postoffice he found up in Minnesota. The office was out on the prairie about fifteen miles from the railroad, and was run by a Norwegian, who had held it fifteen years. He was both postmaster and mail carrier, which, though against the rules, was yet winked at. Twice a week for many years, he had tramped to the railroad and got his mail bag, tramping back the next day on his snow shoes when the snow was deep. He got $100 a year for this service. The postoffice proper paid him $75 more.

The rules of the postoffice department are that inspectors shall be carried free by all mail carriers, so when Inspector B—— told the postmaster at Alexandria, Minn., that he would expect the carrier to take him to Kron next day, the Alexandria man smiled and said he would see to it. Next morning the inspector was on hand and so was the Kron postmaster and mail carrier. "Climb on his back," said the Alexandria postmaster, and then the inspector saw the joke. For once the conditions were reversed, the inspector hired a team and gave the carrier and his pouch a free ride.

"But that wasn't anything to what I saw afterward in Minnesota," continued Inspector B——. "Col. Kidder here sent me up to investigate a postoffice robbery at a point not a thousand miles from St. Cloud, Minn. The postmaster was a German, a rich merchant and a roaring democrat. He had made speeches for Cleveland mustered the German democrats in great shape, and in time, through Pat Kelly, had got the postoffice of his town. This was the pinnacle of his ambition. He had a son, 'Nick,' a round-faced little Dutch boy, who was all smiles and smartness. When the postmaster received his commission he called Nick to one side confidentially: 'Nick, I am der bostmaster; you are der assistant bostmaster. Der government trusts us with broberty, and I don't feel right about it. I must go down to St. Baul und buy a safe.' So the old man went and bought a new safe that cost $425. They got it in place, put all the stamps and other government property into it, and two weeks later burglars entered the building and the safe was opened and robbed. When I got on the ground the postmaster first wanted to read his political speeches in the last campaign and tell me how much he thought of 'Doc' Ames, but we got to business finally. He showed me how the burglars got into the building—quite an easy trick—and then showed the safe. 'Und dese doors was open just as dey are now!' he said. I looked over the safe; it was brand new—not a mark of violence on it anywhere, nor locks disturbed. I told the postmaster Nick must have forgotten to lock it the night of the burglary. This brought Nick to his feet in a paroxysm. All at once something caught my eye on the wall. It was: 'Turn to the right three times, stop at 37; to the left twice, stopping at 91; to the right once to 84—open.'

"'What is that?' I asked.

"'Oh! dot is der gombination. You see, when I get this new safe, un they sent a card up from St. Paul with that on, but I forget him, and Nick he lose him, so I just write dot up on der wall where we can see him.'

"'And you can't imagine how the thieves got into your safe?'

"'I haf buzzled my brain ofer it for two months!'

"'Don't you think the thieves might have found the combination on the wall?'

"A great light seemed to break in upon the honest German 'bostmaster.' He opened his eyes wide, looked again at the safe and the combination on the wall, and then, with a big sigh, remarked: 'Well, now, maybe dot was so.'"

"Country postmasters sometimes have a good deal of trouble with their patrons about the issuing of money orders," said one of the visiting inspectors from the East. "They are required by the regulations to keep their money order windows open as long as they do the postoffice itself. Some obey this, but many do not, and often there is a good deal of friction in consequence. Some years ago I went to inspect a postoffice down in Arkansas, not many miles from Helena. It was a pretty rough country. I arrived at the office about sundown, and for the next two hours was busy checking up the postmaster's accounts. A little after 6 a big, slab-sided, double-jointed fellow with a sprawling hat came to the money order window and demanded a money order. The postmaster said it was 'after hours,' and told him to come 'to-morrow.' In half an hour a tremendous rapping on the window again attracted the postmaster's attention. 'I say, I want that money order right now!' was roared through the window.

"'I told you to come to-morrow,' said the postmaster. I saw the fellow was a farmer and perhaps lived some miles away, so I told the postmaster he had better accommodate him. 'Well, fill out your blank,' said the latter rather petulantly. 'But I want you to fill it. I don't know nothing 'bout such things.' 'Gainst the rules; I can't make it out,' said the postmaster; 'have to do it yourself.'

"'I have eh? I've got to pay my money into this yer window and do all the bookkeepin' besides, have I?' and with this the man whipped out a big revolver about nineteen inches long, and thrusting it through the window, with the muzzle an inch from the postmaster's nose, yelled, 'Now you hide-bound, cross-grained pap-sucker, you gimme that money order pretty d—d quick or there will be a vacancy in this yer postoffice in about two shakes of a turkey's tail. D'ye understand?'

"The young lady clerk fled, and I dodged behind a pile of mail bags. But the postmaster was equal to the emergency. He was not brought up in Arkansas to be scared by an owl. Reaching down under the money-order drawer he hauled out an old army Colt that had seen service with old Pap Price, and leveling it through the window said in a voice that meant business: 'You big, raw-boned coward, you git!' And he 'got' without more ado.

BILL NYE ON BASE BALL.

New York World.

I am extremely sorry that Matthew Arnold did not live to read more of our American base ball literature. I think he would have liked us better if he had done so. In saying that we were a vulgar people and that the American humorist was a national misfortune, I think he criticised us hastily, for he was only in the country a little while and judged our humor largely by the supply he read while here and which he brought with him in his trunk, but if he could have seen the base ball word-painting of our glorious country, he would have loved us.

If he could have read that Richardson went out, Irwin to Farrar, that Foster hit safely and stole second, that Welch filed out to Wood, and all about Tierman's scratch hit, Ewing's failure to sacrifice and Ward's miss of a grounder that went through him, Mr. Arnold would have said that he had done us an injustice.

We do not claim much for our long line of ancestry, and those of us who came over in the Mayflower try to conceal it as quietly as possible, but here, in this wild and savage land, we are trying to build up a classic style of writing up our national game that will make the mother country fired.

I admit that I cannot understand it all yet, but I am striving to do so, and I am willing to work hard.

I sometimes wish that Lord Tennyson could come here for one summer and sit with me on a bleaching-board, with his numerous hair hanging over his topcoat, while I explained to him "that it looked rather squally for the Giants, for instance, till Slattery jolted merry thunder out of the horse-hide, tore the ear out of the willow, smashed the leather, and then, while the Phillie fumblers were pulling dandelion greens beyond the Harlem, the Metropolitan infielder lit out like future punishment beating tanbark, accumulated a one-bagger, a two-bagger and a three-bagger, straightened himself out like a long-waisted jack rabbit across the plate, and made his royal red home run just as the New York Central got in with the ball and the band played "Tommy, Make Room for Your Auntie."

I think Alfred would like that. If my lord likes a vivid and searching style he would find it here. I am only beginning to write in this way, and it is new to me, but I think I can ultimately give a description of a ball game that would appeal to every heart. When I began I would have said, for instance, that O'Rourke swatted at the ball and missed it, till the pitcher hit O'Rourke's person with it and then he went to the first and gradually got to third base, but now I would say that O'Rourke, the Gothic-extended catcher for the Giants, strove to belt the blooming ball to windward, mauled the atmosphere two times and concussed the life preserver on the right leg of Umpire Daniels, was presented with one base as a mark of esteem, and with a blister as big as a hornet's nest where he had tried to bisect the orbit of a hot ball with the bosom of his knickerbockers, he bungled a second, and while Hallman was muffing the orb, catching invisible crabs, flaking everything in sight, and corking himself generally, O'Rourke lit out like a scared-to-death bobtail comet, fell forty feet horizontally, and with his ear full of hot-ball, a blister across his meridian, a fractured thigh, and his mouth full of sand, hoarsely ejaculated, "Judgment!"

This is a description that appeals to every human heart. There is a literary moss agate that ought to tickle a man like Tennyson, unless he has a foolish prejudice against American writers.

My ambition is some day to write the lurid description of a base ball game which will go snorting down the corridors of time along with Balaklava, Marco Bozarris, and the stubborn youth who stood on the burning deck. I want to write it so that it will be bright and jaunty in style, and yet I would like to sock a little sadness in it, a description that should be rich in coloring and yet free from information, a carefully and professionally prepared gem of literature that would contain about a column and nothing else whatever.

A Solemn Warning.

Philadelphia Press.

An Illinois man who started through a passenger train taking a straw vote on presidential between two of the cars and was killed. We trust this solemn warning will not pass unheeded.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

How General Grant Became One of Its Contributors.

The President of the Century Company Talks About the Magazine—Features of Its History—Its Present Aim.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—"Yes, we had considerable difficulty in getting General Grant to write for us," said Roswell Smith as he leaned back in his chair in the cosy offices of *Century Magazine* on Union Square.

His visitor had caught him in a spare moment when he felt like chatting about his work. Mr. Smith is an old-fashioned looking man, of judicial aspect, having a massive head, high forehead and prominent nose, which phrenologists would say indicate strong moral and religious tendencies with general strength of character. The merry twinkle of the large brown eye somewhat contradicts his otherwise serious aspect. Mr. Smith likes simple modes of living, dresses plainly, rides in an old-fashioned carriage drawn by two fat bays, and spends some weeks at Saratoga every year. He is, of course, intimate with most of the leading writers in the city, and the leading clergymen also, and is president of the Congregational Club.

"General Grant was indeed quite reluctant," he continued, "at least very diffident about becoming an author. He probably felt that he had not been trained to any of the graces of literary style, and he also felt uncertain about the demand for his work. After some correspondence it became necessary that I should personally visit him and desire him to write. You will imagine it was no irksome duty for me to take a sail down to Long Branch to call on the great general.

"I asked him in the best way I could to contribute to the *Century*, and told him what a welcome we thought awaited the opening chapters of our Civil War articles, especially the first ones, which we hoped to get from the victorious commander himself.

"'Are you quite sure my articles would be a success?' he asked.

"I laughed. 'General' said I, 'let me answer you in Yankee fashion, by asking you another question. If we could publish now a history of the battle of Waterloo, written by the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon, would that be a success?'

"'Yes, I think it would,' he said, and his eyes kindled.

"'Well,' I said, 'your articles will be a much greater success for there are still along toward a million of men living who fought under you or against you.'

"Well, I convinced him and he began to write for us. We probably never had a contributor who was read more closely and eagerly, and to my mind his clear, simple style was as successful in a literary way as his military tactics were in the field."

"I presume, Mr. Smith, that the civil war articles made a great success for the magazine?"

"Yes, and yet that was not our object so much as to heal over the old wounds. You know people who have had a difference never get entirely over it until they sit down and have an honest talk about it. We offered that opportunity to the leading generals of both sides, and the result has been most pleasing. As a rule the articles have shown the most scrupulous desire to be fair-minded and to treat the opposing side as gallant men."

"Then we have so increased our circulation at the South as to have a large audience there assured to us, and we shall give it full representation by enlisting the best Southern writers we can find, such as G. W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page and others."

"It has been the same way in regard to the articles on Siberian prison life by Mr. Kennan. We hold that there is the greatest moral reason for our presenting this tale of wrong and suffering to the world, whether we make money by the venture or not. Of course we do not propose to neglect the other features that have made our success—the fiction, editorial departments, descriptive articles, open letters and illustrations.

"When Dr. Holland and I bought the magazine from the Scribners I told him that there were just two things that the American people cared for—religion and politics. After I had seen the centennial exposition, and had seen how the masses were interested in the art gallery, I had to modify this. I came back and told Dr. Holland: 'Now you can go ahead and write about art, for the people are ready for it and interested in it.'

"I think we can attribute our success to a distinct moral purpose, to conscientious editing, to the desire to enlist the best writers, whether known or unknown, and to keeping our illustrations abreast with the highest achievements in that line of art. Of course Dr. Holland was an excellent editor, as well as a wonderfully fine man. He deserves a great credit for his part in establishing the popularity of the magazine. Still I think the magazine under Mr. Gilder and his assistants is better edited than it ever was."

DAVID WECHSLER.

LANGUAGES OF BABIES.

The Gradual Process of Civilized Speech from Instinctive Verbal Sound.

Popular Science.

Exceedingly interesting is the process of language development in a babe. No study in anthropology is more fertile. The babe's first cries are purely instinctive, and therefore purely animal. Its consonants are m and b, labials and liquids—used with the open vowels. It does not use the genial tubercle, nor for many weeks the frontal brain. Its second list of sounds move further back and are g, goo, gutterals of the simplest sort. This g sound, with its natural associate, l, becomes the well-known basis of all primitive languages—the clicking or glicking of Ainos and Hottentots.

Next observe the babe as it watches your mouth and laughs at your cooing and your baby talk. It finally sets its own articulating organs in motion and imitates you. The consequence soon is the simple use of the frontal brain and the genial tubercle. The goo goo is followed by eh eh and che che, and soon after by modulation. These are not only the first use of truly human organs, but the first cerebrated sounds, as distinct from instinctive and inherited utterances. The steps toward a highly complex cerebrated language are thereafter rapidly taken.

We have to bear in mind that the babe organically follows historic evolution, and is an epitome of past progress. So also in his speech he moves on and over the pathway of the past and reviews it all. An intelligent child expresses approbation and disapprobation by the same sounds that are used by adult monkeys. The savage hardly uses cerebrated sounds at all. The refinement of languages has ever consisted in eliminating the animal inheritance. The child's use of gestures is also inherited. He does not need to learn to use his hands; only to secure muscular strength to direct them. His play is at first purely animal frolic, rejoicing in shouts and shrieks that later he does not find necessary to his enjoyment. His laughing and crying can only be understood as language, as they surely are also in adults.

Not Married.

Washington Critic.

A congressman, dead against woman's rights, was talking to a delegate to the international council of women.

"Why," he said, "you women can't be men, you can't vote, and you can't fight."

"Can't fight, can't we?" she said, with a cold glare in her eyes. "You are a bachelor, ain't you?"

He was.

The best family remedy is undoubtedly Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. fail. Safe for infants.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

The Willamettes Defeat the Browns at Seattle.

A RESCUE FROM THE BREAKERS.

A Prohibition Dissension at Pendleton—Wreck on the Southern Pacific—A Murderous Train Robbery—Coast Notes.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 12.—The game was played at the race-track, and three trains went out from the city. The day was delightful. Attendance, 900.

The Willamettes went to the bat at 4 o'clock. There was no dispute, good feeling prevailed, and the Willamettes were frequently applauded. Tom Parrott pitched an excellent game, and was particularly effective with the down curve. He had sixteen assists. Turnbull had two passed balls, and put out thirteen men. "Lengthy" Parrott, on first, took everything. The "pet of the crowd" could not throw a ball over him. Tom Parrott's pitching was the most remarkable feature of the game. The Willamettes are enjoying themselves, and are in good trim for to-morrow, except that Parrott's (pitcher) arm troubles him somewhat. All expect a lively-contested game to-morrow. The umpire is complimented by all.

THE SCORE.

WILL.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E	BROWNS	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E
Buchtel, s.s.	3	3	1	2	0	Begley, c.	1	1	4	1	1
W Parott, 3b	1	1	1	0	2	Booth, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Kerns, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Jacobs, 2b.	1	1	1	2	4
McCarthy, cf	2	1	0	0	0	Coffman, p.	0	1	1	9	0
Cook, r.f.	1	1	1	1	0	Stevens, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0
G. Parrott, 1b	0	1	6	1	0	Chever't, 1b	0	1	5	0	2
T. Parrott, p.	0	0	0	18	2	Kinney, r.f.	0	0	12	0	2
Turnbull, c.	0	0	13	2	4	Tonkin	0	1	0	0	1
Bailey, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2	Bumell	1	1	2	1	2
Total	8	7	27	26	10	Total	3	6	27	22	12

Time, 2 hours. Runs earned: Willamettes 1, Browns 1. Base on balls: Parrott 1, Coffman 0. Struck out: Willamettes 4, Browns 16. Two-base hits: W. Parrott, Coffman, Bumell. Passed balls: Turnbull, 2. Dr. Ames, umpire.

RESCUED FROM THE BREAKERS.

Good Work by the Life-Saving Crew at Cape Hancock.

ASTORIA, May 12.—The first rescue of the season by the life crew at Cape Hancock was on the morning of the ninth. J. Ditchburn, fishing for Myers, was capsized off Peacock spit, in the breakers. The look-out on the hill discharged the signal gun, and the life boat was soon under way, and picked up Ditchburn, his boat puller and coat, and brought them into the cape. The net was picked up by a fishing boat, and returned to Ditchburn, and was lost again by him last night.

A PROHIBITION DISSENSION.

The Convention at Pendleton Develops Somewhat of a Surprise.

PENDLETON, Or., May 12.—The prohibitionists met to-day in convention. All nominations were voted down, and the convention adjourned. After adjournment, a few of them reassembled and nominated the following ticket: For representatives, Rev. Wm. Pruitt, Rev. Richardson and N. Pierce; joint senator, O. F. Thompson.

FROM A PROHIBITION POINT OF VIEW.

PENDLETON, Or., May 12.—When the prohibition party convention assembled in the courthouse to-day, certain republican leaders and a packed house carried a proposition, in spite of the party prohibitionists' protest, to allow all who voted for the amendment last fall to vote. They elected a chairman not a party prohibitionist, and a non-prohibition party committee on resolutions, who voted against third-party nominations, or third-party action. Meanwhile the prohibition party men retired to the council chamber, perfected organization with S. L. Burrill as chairman, and a full county committee, and nominated the following legislative ticket: Joint senator, O. F. Thompson of Pine City; representatives—Dr. I. N. Richardson of Adams, Nathan Pierce of Milton, and W. H. Pruett of Weston.

State Organizer Webb puts in a week in this vicinity, speaking at the courthouse here to-night and at various points following. The candidates and others are to make a vigorous canvass.

MURDEROUS TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Fireman and Conductor Killed and Several Persons Wounded.

NOGALES, May 12.—Six train robbers, supposed to be Mexicans, attacked the south-bound Sonara train as it was standing at a small station called Agua Sarcu, about 10 o'clock last night. The robbers opened fire and killed the fireman and wounded several others, one of whom, Conductor Atkinson, has since died. Messenger Hay was badly wounded in the head and back. Wells, Fargo's box, containing about $140, was taken. The officials have offered a reward of $1000 for the robbers' capture. A large posse of Mexican troops and citizens are in pursuit.

The way bills and letters were saved. The train left again at 4 o'clock this morning with a mounted posse on board. Detective John N. Thacker, who left here last night en route for Chihuahua, will go to the scene of the robbery, and R. H. Paul, special officer of the Southern Pacific railroad at Tucson, who, with Nick Pierce of Chihuahua, pursued the Stein's Pass train robbers lately, will also go at once.

THE VICTIMS.

NOGALES, A. T., May 12.—The name of the fireman who was killed by train robbers on the Sonora railroad last night was Forbes. Conductor Atkisson died this morning. Express Messenger Hay has been removed, and his chances of recovery are about even. A passenger named French and another railroad man were also severely wounded.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

NOGALES, A. T., May 12.—Shortly after noon Mexican officers arrested two Mexican customs-guards and locked them up. In the middle of the afternoon American officers arrested a man named Taylor, an American. A hat which one of the robbers lost was recognized as one Taylor wore about the streets of this city yesterday. Taylor was locked up. Just before night a party of Mexican officials that had been in pursuit of the robbers came in with four prisoners, Mexicans, all being locked up. American and Mexican officers are working harmoniously together. The funerals of the dead conductor and fireman took place late this afternoon. All business places were closed.

WRECK ON THE S. P.

A Woman Killed and a Number of Others Injured.

YUMA, A. T., May 12.—A Southern Pacific westbound passenger train was badly wrecked near Gila Bend, between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, by jumping the track while passing over a new trestle bridge. Though the engineer stopped the train within its length, the emigrant and smoking cars, day coach and one sleeping car were detached from the other part of the train, and fell from the trestle to the ground, some four or five feet down, turning completely over and landing bottomside up. Mrs. Good, of England, an immigrant passenger, en route to Garvanza, California, was instantly killed, leaving a husband and three small children, who were traveling with her. Another passenger sprained or dislocated a leg, and a Chinaman's leg was badly hurt. But few other passengers sustained injuries, outside of scalp wounds and bruises. The accidents were chiefly confined to the immigrant passengers, there being but a few in the other cars. The cars mentioned were completely wrecked. It is thought the track will be cleared before night.

PILCHER SENTENCED.

One Year's Imprisonment, and to Pay a Fine of $5000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—J. W. Pilcher, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, by swindling F. M. Parker, an Oregon farmer, out of $10,000 by means of fraudulent transfers of real property, was sentenced to-day to a year's imprisonment and $5000 fine, which, if not paid, will make his imprisonment nearly fifteen years.

"In sentencing you," said the judge, "I will take into consideration that you pleaded guilty and saved the state trouble and expense, but I cannot overlook the enormity of your crime. You, and Neustadt and Hamberg swindled Parker out of all his property, and all the money he could borrow from his friends, amounting to $9600. You left him penniless and homeless. His wife and daughter had to descend to the most menial labor, and go to work in the kitchen in order to support themselves. Parker told his story on the stand, and you have publicly acknowledged the truth of his statements. The law for your offense provides imprisonment for one year, ann a fine of three times the amount of the sum taken; which would aggregate 28,500 days or over eighty years imprisonment, if you could not pay the fine, not counting the punishment I could inflict on other charges, but I do not intend to impose the full penalty. In the case where you are charged with taking $9500 I will sentence you to one year's imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay $5000 or serve one day for each dollar. In the other case I suspend judgment for the present."

Argument for a new trial in the case of Hamberg, Pilcher's partner in crime, was then commenced.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dispatches From the "Oregonian's" Traveling Representative.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., May 12.—J. M. Robinson, a pioneer in the Cœur d'Alene mining region, and who has enough gold to enable him to take his ease, has just left this place for California where he has extensive acquaintance. The Juvenile Opera Company is here and Robinson has fallen in love with Stella May, one of the leading singers, and is earnest about the matter, and although he does not annoy Miss May he hopes to win her. Robinson first went into the mines in '53. He makes no concealment of his affection for Miss May. Her feelings on the subject are not known.

E. J. Hyde's jewelry store was robbed Thursday evening of about $200 worth of jewelry.

A force of sixty men is now at work on the Spokane end of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern. Three carloads of scrapers, wheelbarrows, shovels and other implements arrived here to-day. The site for the depot has been selected. The map of the road for the first thirty-eight miles from here, westward, has been approved by the secretary of the interior, and was filed yesterday in the United States land office. It shows the definite location of the road to a point in section 16, township 24, north of range 38 east. It locates the Spokane Falls end of the line as on the northern side of the river. The line as marked out proceeds in a winding course down the Spokane river three miles and then comes winding up the river upon the west side until it touches a point again quite near town, before passing out westward. It passes about a mile north of Medical lake and proceeds from there nearly due west, with a slight bearing to the south.

AN OLD MYSTERY SOLVED.

PASCO, May 12.—John Cartwright, a well known stock dealer, and wealthy, disappeared in March, '72, sixteen years ago. His hat and coat were then found on the bank of the river, and as no other trace of him could be found, it was presumed he had been drowned, and his estate was administered upon, although no trace could be found of a large sum of money, he was known to have. A skeleton has just been found near where Cartwright's house stood, and the general belief is that he was murdered. The finding of the skeleton was to many a complete explanation of the mystery.

A special election has been called in Franklin county, in the month of June on the question of borrowing $10,000 to build a new jail.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

SPRAGUE, May 12.—Six box and two flat cars were smashed up in a wreck two miles west of here, about 3 o'clock this morning. Cordwood on a loaded car fell on the track. The east-bound train was delayed five hours. No one was hurt.

THE LUSK FAILURE.

A Statement by the President of the Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Thomas D. Carneal, president of the Lusk Canning Company, has made a statement, which includes the following: "Owing to the company's paper, largely held by Wm. T. Coleman & Company, having been discounted by the latter firm, and the company being unable to ascertain by whom it was held, any arrangement with its creditors for the benefit of the canning factory was impossible. As its contracts were of great value, an assignment was necessary to protect the company and its business, which is important and profitable, the factory being thoroughly organized. The company deny that they have speculated in fruit, and regarding statements which have been made that they had contracts for the larger porportion of the apricot crop and of the peach crop, it is well to say that they bought no more than was necessary, in view that the apricot crop was short, and by early buying they obtained lower rates than are now current."

The cannery company hoped to make a profit of $30,000 from the apricot season alone this year. Last year the business was large and profitable. Their output was 180,000 cases. Of this 800 car loads were shipped east, at a cost of $160,000 for freight alone. Their goods have been shipped to all parts of the world where Coleman had dealings. The cannery will be kept in operation if nothing prevents such a course. The factory is one of the largest in the world, and in its busiest season over 800 persons are employed, including 350 women and children.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Bishop Seghers's Murderer Brought Down—Judge Dawson Resigns.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—The steamer Elder, arrived at Nanaimo from Alaska, has on board Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers, who is being taken to McNeill's island.

Judge Dawson has resigned.

Burton Atkins, United States marshal of Alaska, arrived yesterday from Sitka. He said it was the intention of the authorities to seize every vessel found sealing in any portion of Behring's sea during the coming season. He went to Port Townsend to engage a tug to tow four seized schooners from Sitka to Seattle, where they will be sold.

Atkins brought down the rifle used by Fuller when he shot Archbishop Seghers on the Yukon. He will give it to the Catholic clergy.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

They Will Maintain at Chicago the State's Reputation for Hospitality.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—M. H. de Young, proprietor of the *Chronicle* and chairman of the committee of arrangements of the California delegation to the republican national convention, says that while at Chicago he will do all in his power to maintain California's reputation for hospitality. "I shall not leave here until the rest of the delegation do, but everything is ready for our reception. I have engaged forty-five rooms in the Leland hotel. We shall leave here in a special train and will carry 1000 cases of wine. We shall also take along with us a great deal of fruit, and also our own band. I have just arranged for the hiring of a band, and the expenses of that alone will be $2000."

AT MONMOUTH, OREGON.

A Real Estate Operator Who Disappeared from Pasadena.

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—N. G. Yocum, a heavy real estate operator of Pasadena, whose mysterious disappearance last fall caused quite a sensation, has been located. He is at Monmouth, Oregon, where he has been living ever since his sudden departure from Pasadena. At the time of his departure many rumors were rife, one that he had been murdered for money. He has been located at many places, but each report, until the last, has proved false.

A REWARD OFFERED

For the Apprehension of an Arizona Murderer.

GLOBE, A. T., May 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of M. Wahlen, the merchant who was murdered near here Tuesday, rendered a verdict to the effect that Moses Workmen is supposed to be the man that fired the shot and officers are now in pursuit of him. Citizens have subscribed $150 to pay their expenses. Gila county officers offer a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer and the governor has been requested to offer an additional $500.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

An Inspection That Indicates More Construction in the Near Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—James Speyer, member of the rich banking company of Speyer & Co., New York, is in this city, making a tour over the lines of the Southern Pacific Company. Speyer & Co.'s bank is the financial institution through which all the Southern Pacific Company's new bonds are put on the market. Money for building new railroads, etc., is derived through their agency. Speyer is accompanied by Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., the railroad engineer, who reported on the condition of the Central Pacific for the Pacific railway investigation committee. The object of the tour is stated to be a desire on Speyer's part to inspect the property of the Southern Pacific, for the purpose of ascertaining its actual value as a security, and its prospects.

On Monday, it is stated, Col. Morgan will leave for a tour over the Oregon & California line from Ashland to Portland. The visit probably presages another large issuance of bonds for the purpose of building new feeders through the state. The Oregon & California railroad will doubtless be taken out of the receiver's hands during the next month. All the legal preliminaries have been concluded, and it is understood that the Southern Pacific Company simply wants Judge Deady's final decision to transfer the general offices, books, etc., from Portland to this city. In what capacity Mr. Koehler's services will be retained by the Southern Pacific, no one seems to know at present.

OREGON LUMBER IN AUSTRALIA.

A Proposition to Increase the Duty all Around.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Advices from Australia to-day say: The government of Victoria is favorably disposed to entertain a request for an increased duty of 1s per 100 superficial feet of all sizes of Oregon timber subject to duty, and a duty of 1s 6d on that which is now admitted free.

THE FIRST FIVE MILES

Of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad Finished.

VANCOUVER, W. T., May 12.—Mahone & Co. finished the contract to-day of grading and laying the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima railroad for the first five miles. Negotiations are pending for contracting the rest of the twenty miles to Lewis river.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—By a special vote the produce exchange has authorized the construction of a magnificent case constructed entirely out of California woods. In it will be placed samples of all articles handled in the exchange, and the whole will be sent to the Melbourne exposition.

Capt. Blackburn, late of the collier Willamette, has taken command of the Walla Walla, and will remain with her when she is a passenger steamer.

On Tuesday next the owners of the cargo of the Queen of the Pacific will meet at the board of trade rooms to ascertain what settlement shall be proposed to the steamship company.

General Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, said to-day: "Five new ten-wheel engines left the East to-day for California. Two will be used on the Sacramento division and three on the Los Angeles division. I have to-day ordered 500 more new flatcars from the East, which will be used whenever wanted upon our system."

John L. Howard, superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company, accompanied by Prosper Smith, the company's treasurer, from New York, left here on Thursday evening on a tour of inspection of the company's mines and other properties on the northern coast.

Second Lieut. James A. Swift, from Ashland, Or., is superintending the construction of the Point Reyes-San Francisco telegraph line here.

Swift Leaves for Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—John F. Swift left here to-day for Oregon where he will remain until the state election next month, and stump the state in the interests of the republican party.

Swift has gone at the request of the republican committee, and he will stump the state for the republican party, and attempt to neutralize the speeches made by President Cleveland's personal emissaries. John P. Irish, bursting with pride at the importance of being intrusted by Cleveland with such a mission, had to talk about his errand, and it became a matter of notoriety, so the republican committee thought that they would send up another San Franciscan, and requested Swift to make the trip. He will follow Irish in his canvass.

For the Petroleum Producers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The *Examiner's* Washington special says: Congressman Felton appeared before Inspector-General Dumont to-day in behalf of the petroleum producers in California. He claimed that the fight against the use of petroleum as fuel was instigated by coal influence in San Francisco, and has been going on secretly for months, and asked that further investigation be made, supplementary to Inspector Lubbock's report on the matter.

For Seal Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship St. Paul will leave to-morrow for the Seal islands, in Behring sea, and will be gone until about the middle of August. She will remain much of the time at the government station in the group. Among her passengers will be Special Agents Tingle and Loud, who will look after the government's interest on the islands. She will also take two Greek church priests, and a quantity of mining machinery destined for Ounalaska.

Diamond Thieves.

SACRAMENTO, May 12.—To-day a well-dressed man and woman entered the jewelry store of Klune & Floberg, and made a small deposit on a set of jewelry, which they said they would call for later in the day. Soon after their departure the proprietors found they had been robbed of diamonds worth $200, which the parties had been looking at. The police have been notified, but the parties have not yet been found.

A Prisoner Escapes.

RAYMOND, May 12.—A deputy sheriff of Los Angeles, having in charge two prisoners for San Quentin, lost one at Berenda this morning, who slipped off the shackles and ran. The prisoner's name is Welch, and the crime for which he was sentenced is grand larceny. The officer was an hour behind, hunting for a horse. The other prisoner is safe. When the train left, the escaped man was out of sight.

The Odd Fellows.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The grand lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned to-day. Grand Master Lloyd made the following appointments: Rev. A. T. Hitchcock, grand chaplain; V. S. Northey, grand marshal; Robert Burns, grand conductor; O. V. Morris, grand guardian; S. S. Gordon, grand herald.

Trying for a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—John L. Crawford, convicted of murder in the first degree, for shooting Martin VanBuren Burk, was to have been sentenced to-day to life imprisonment, but Judge Murphy granted a week's continuance in order to consider the question of a new trial.

From Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship Alameda arrived from Sydney to-day, via Auckland and Honolulu.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Sailed—Ship Sherwood, Port Townsend; ship Tacoma, Nanaimo.

Clatsop Republican County Convention.

ASTORIA, Or., May 12.—The republican county convention met in the old Armory hall this afternoon, with a full attendance. Samuel Elmore was chosen chairman and J. F. Halloran secretary. The convention made the following nominations: For representatives, John Hahn and H. B. Parker; sheriff, H. E. Nelson; clerk, F. J. Dunbar; treasurer, J. C. Dement; assessor, Joseph H. Sinnott; county commissioners, J. G. Nurnbury and F. W. Smith; coroner, F. Suprenaut; justice of the peace, C. A. May; constable, W. B. Ross. Nominations for school superintendent and surveyor were left to the county central committee.

J. R. Weatherford and C. Leinenweber addressed a democratic meeting in the opera house this evening.

Released on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., May 12.—Three of the Chinamen who were remanded back to Vancouver, B. C., yesterday, on the ground that they did not answer the description on their certificates, were released to-day, just as the the steamer Premier was leaving, on a writ of habeas corpus sent here by Chief Justice Jones, of this territory. The Chinamen are now in charge of the United States marshal, awaiting examination. It is not expected that the writ can be sustained, but an organized effort is being made by prominent Chinese merchants and some attorneys in this district to get Chinese into this country, and the means employed for so doing are not always in accordance with law.

For Cutting on Government Land.

TUCSON, May 12.—U. S. Attorney Rouse has instituted suit against the Silver King Mining Company for $18,175. Also suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for $61,300, for cutting wood on government land.

BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

Emperor Frederick's Hard Struggle Against Death.

THE RELATIONS OF THE POWERS.

Growth of the War Element in Russia—Relief Measures for the Flood Sufferers—Note and Comment.

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BERLIN, May 12.—The emperor has again passed a good day. Baseless reports circulated this afternoon, that there had been a recurrence of inflammation, caused general excitement, till the results of inquiries were published. Official news concerning his condition is not entirely trustworthy, as the doctors join in concealment of the worst phases of his malady, and in making the best of any change for the better; but reliable information that has been individually obtained, tends toward a hope that the emperor's life will be prolonged beyond recent expectations. There are favorable symptoms of increasing strength. To-day his efforts to walk about the room were fairly successful. A week ago he could not move his limbs. Now, with slight assistance, he is able to take a turn up and down the room. His fever in the morning is very slight, but increases towards night. His sleepfulness continues, though frequently broken, but he enjoys intervals of repose. His breathing is now seldom labored.

The empress visits his bedside every morning, awaits his awaking, and remains until the doctors assemble for consultation, when she returns to meet her duties, or to go riding.

The regular medical counsel now consists of Doctors MacKenzie, Weggner, Krause, Hovell, and Leyden. On Tuesday of each week Dr. Senator, and on Fridays Dr. Bardeleben, both adherents of the treatment practiced by MacKenzie, attend special consultations.

Since Tuesday the weather has been bitter cold, and the greatest precautions have been taken in airing the rooms, to prevent the slightest draught or change of temperature. The emperor is receiving fewer official representatives than formerly, while the empress endeavors to limit business by curtailing the number of receptions, and seeks to alleviate the tedium by perusal of light literature. The emperor feels gratified at receiving choice bouquets and wreaths from all parts of Germany, England and Italy. He also receives an immense number of letters, many of which he insists shall be read to him. The doctors are hopeful that they will be able to remove the patient to the Friederickskron palace at Pottsdam early in June. Dr. MacKenzie will take a week's holiday.

Dowager Empress Augusta, accompanied by the grand duchess of Baden, will at the same time, go to a neighboring town, so as to remain near the emperor.

NO HOPE OF ULTIMATE RECOVERY.

The result of to-day's examination of the emperor's throat, discourages every hope of more than momentary recovery. Dr. MacKenzie reports that the local malady is making gradual progress. The œsophagus is still unaffected. The difficulty in swallowing is slight, but the check placed upon the extension of the disease has been only partially successful.

Every one who sees the emperor is struck by his wasted appearance. Before the last relapse he did not look like a sufferer from a mortal ailment. Now he is worn and pallid, and the marks of his long illness are on his face and form.

The empress, after hearing Dr. Mackenzie's report of the examination, paid her promised visit to the new market, which is to be opened in the autumn. Mayor Forkenbreck received the empress and the princesses who accompanied her, and they were given a hearty reception by the thousands assembled within the building. Although only the chief of police and officers were present, perfect order was maintained and the imperial family made a tour of the market without hindrance. Many of the market women presented them with nosegays, while others strewed flowers along the paths between the stalls. The empress told the mayor that no incident of her sojourn in Berlin since her return has given her so much gratification.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

Prince Bismarck's solicitude to prevent the public mind being lulled into a deceptive calm regarding the chances for war was shown in the promptitude with which were made the denials of the prediction placed in his mouth, in connection with the Schurz interview. Schurz did not communite to any person the subject of his conversation with the chancellor. He is therefore not responsible for what Bismarck, in an official note in the *North German Gazette*, termed absolute invention. The truth is, official circles from Prince Bismarck outward continue to take the gravest view of the international situation. The chancellor's latest effort, he has declared, is towards bringing England to closer relations with the triple alliance. During the visit of the Duke of Rutland to Berlin, the chancellor so impressed him with the immensity of the great European conflict that he was led to make a report to the English cabinet that scared Lord Salisbury into a renewal of negotiations with the chancellor and Count Kalnoky, Austrian prime minister, looking to a conference of powers to settle the Bulgarian question and to revise the Berlin treaty. The duke's report also had the effect of hastening the English government's plans for national defense, which seem most meager and insufficient. Count von Schoveloff, Russian ambassador, was present at the final interview between the Duke of Rutland and Prince Bismarck. Since the duke returned to London, Lord Salisbury is reported to be approaching Russia, with the approval of Prince Bismarck, inviting a conference and offering to concede the deposition of Prince Ferdinand as a preliminary measure.

The soliciting of the co-operation of Russia would appear to lead to a solution of the Eastern question, but no effective settlement is really hoped from the conference of diplomacy. It is expected in official circles that the czar will listen to the proposals for a conference.

THE PAN-SLAVIST CRY.

The Prussian press is more than ever inspired with the Pan-Slavist furore. It proclaims that the coming war will make Russia master of the Bosphorus. Russia's only terms on which she will cease her armaments are described as the withdrawal of Austria from Bosnia, and recognition of Russian supremacy in the Balkan peninsula.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* sums up the position as a short spell of apparent peace. The nation, it says, is slumbering on a crater which will erupt in a day and surprise even those evil influences which are trying to foment war. If the central powers find the czar unyielding, they will not wait for him to mass a million men on the frontier before giving battle.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the new Pan-Slavist reorganization is embracing most of the military and civil officials. Gen. Ignatieff, who openly advocates a French alliance, has, in an interview, expressed confidence that Russia, singly, can beat back Germany and Austria, and united with France can extinguish the triple alliance.

Military circles in Berlin look forward to a summer or autumn campaign. At the annual staff dinner recently, Count von Waldersee, in toasting Count von Moltke, alluded to near events. He said he was confident Count von Moltke could guide operations so as to secure to the army new victories.

THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

A system of relief calculated to mitigate individual suffering in the inundated districts has been organized. Reports from along the Vistula indicate widespread ruin, which it will take a long time to remedy. Low-lying districts are still submerged and engineering measures will be necessary to drain them when the waters subside. The innermost stretches of what formerly was fertile land have been swept clear of soil, and are at present mere waste expanses of sand. The pumping process to carry off the water is being actively carried on, but effects little to restore the former farming conditions. For the current year the agricultural outlook is hopeless. The empress is making arrangements, in case the health of the emperor permits, to visit Dantzic, to stimulate the work of relief.

A bill for the improvement and rendering navigable the rivers Oder and Spree is now before the landtag, and meets with approval. It aims at the canalization of the Oder from Breslau, and will thus open up the country to the coal and iron deposits of Silesia. Last year's imports from England in Berlin amounted to 120,000 tons. The project will supplant English by Silesian coal. The debate disclosed the fact that the water traffic of Berlin is greater than that of Hamburg, and has increased within three years from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 centimes, being excelled only by the water traffic of London and Liverpool.

GENERAL NOTES.

The upper house of the landtag has approved Herr Gossler's proposal for a relief of Catholic orders. Its chief stipulation is that seventeen orders soliciting readmission to Prussia be allowed to return, and also be re-endowed with the rights and properties forfeited when they were dissolved in 1875.

Crown Prince William will unveil a warrior's monument at Posen, June 18.

Dr. Virchow has returned from an exploring tour in Egypt. He states that he was several times attacked by Bedouins on the road to Wady Halfa. The anarchy which prevails along the Nile above Assouan has stopped Dr. Schleimann's researches.

Dr. Gurdertz of Berlin, royal librarian, has discovered manuscript record of a visit of John Dewitt of London, in 1596, together with drawings of the time of Shakespeare. Herr Miller of Berlin, will publish the record, which will be a literary sensation.

The total number of literary works issued in Germany in 1887 was 15,972, against 16,253 in 1886.

M. Herbette, French embassador, has returned to Berlin. It is reported that he will be replaced by the present envoy.

THE EMPEROR.

Better in the Morning, Worse in the Afternoon.

BERLIN, May 12.—The emperor had a good night. His sleep was refreshing. He has risen from bed and is in excellent spirits. His appetite is good. He will spend the day in his study.

The emperor is worse this afternoon. He is suffering from inflammation and swelling of the uvula.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A London cablegram to the *Mail and Express* says: "With regard to the emperor's condition, I need scarcely repeat that the physician's bulletins are utterly false and deceptive. Private letters from Berlin do not support the official announcement, and persons who are in immediate intercourse with the emperor describe his condition as far worse than it is publicly reported to be. They state that he is gradually and surely becoming weaker every hour. Queen Victoria is exceedingly angry with MacKenzie for engaging in a newspaper discussion of the case and its treatment. Her majesty wrote about it to Empress Victoria, who has all along approved of the doctor's defending his course in the public prints, and who stated that it was done by her previous sanction."

NORQUAY IN DISGRACE.

Premier Greenway Tells of Some of the Crooked Acts of His Predecessor.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—In the legislature today Premier Greenway roasted Norquay, declaring that he had documents to prove that Norquay was a partner with Mann & Holt in the contract for the construction of the Hudson Bay railroad. He added that the government had under consideration the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings against Norquay and Lariviere. In speaking of the $256,000 Hudson Bay bonds, Premier Greenway said the money was divided among a party of "boodlers" of which the late government was a partner.

Norquay, replying, said he stood alone, none of his colleagues being here to share the responsibility with him. If they were guilty of the things charged he would join in asking their punishment.

The premier spoke till 10 P. M., and the discussion lasted till midnight, and the whole affair caused tremendous excitement.

ENGLAND.

The Sugar Conference.

LONDON, May 12.—The sugar conference has concluded its work. To-day the delegates signed the final protocal, with the draft of the proposed convention. The delegates will submit the draft of the treaty, with their reservations, to their respective governments, who will communicate their views thereon to the English government by the 5th of July, the plenipotentiaries to be invited to meet again on August 16, at latest, for the purpose of signing the treaty.

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Herald's* London special says: The liabilities of Gillig's American exchange are $200,000, distributed among 500 creditors, half of whom are women and children now traveling on the continent. He is expected to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

Bismarck as Peace-Maker.

LONDON, May 12.—The *St. James Gazette* says that the settlement between the United States and Morocco was due to Prince Bismarck's sending a private communication to the sultan.

The Jubilee Stakes.

LONDON, May 12.—The jubilee stakes today were won by Minting, Tyrone second and Cobbler third. There were nineteen starters.

Again Sentenced.

DUBLIN, May 12.—The trial of John Dillon on the second charge of offending under the crimes act was concluded to-day. He was again sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor. The sentences, however, will run concurrently.

GENIUS AT WORK.

The Eccentricities of Some of the Famous Men of the World.

Voltaire had in his room sometimes five desks, at which he pursued different tasks.

The great romancer, Balzac, after a frugal dinner at 6 or 7 o'clock, was called at midnight, when he took a cup of black coffee, or green, rather, and extremely strong, and worked till noon.

Turgot never worked but when he had dined heartily.

Pitt never ate but at his own table, which was frugal; only when he had some important affair to discuss he took a little port wine with a spoonful of Peruvian bark.

Addison speaks of an advocate who would never plead a case without having his hand to the end of a thread drawn tightly round one of his thumbs all the time his speech lasted. The wags said it was the thread of his discourse.

Dr. Shapman relates that a celebrated advocate of London always applied a blister to his arm whenever he had an important case to plead.

Girodet never loved to work during the day. At night, when inspiration came to him, he arose, lighted candles, and half muffled up, painted.

Michael Angelo did nearly the same, but with a single candle.

The historian, Mezeray, would work only with a candle, even at midday and midsummer. He never failed to wait on his visitors, even to the street, with a candle in his hand.

Gretry, to animate himself when composing, breakfasted and took coffee, and then applied himself day and night to his piano.

Bossuet worked in a cold room, with his head warmly enveloped.

It is said that Schiller, before composing, put his feet in cold water.

Guido Reno painted with much pomp. He dressed himself magnificently, and had his pupils attend him in silence ranged around him.

Sarti, the musician composed only in darkness.

Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Rubens, passed from the chisel to the pen or the brush. The change rested them from the preceding work; and thus, during long life, they accomplished marvelous works.

Some persons can think only standing, or in walking the room with swift strides. Some, like Montesquieu, compose in a post-chaise. One has need of complete isolation, profound calm; another of the open air and the noise of the crowd.

Buffon wrote in lace ruffles: Alexander Dumas in his shirt sleeves.

Milton composed his "Paradise Lost" in a large arm-chair and his head thrown back.

When Fox had eaten heartily he would retire to his study, envelope his head in a napkin soaked in vinegar and water, and work some ten hours in succession.

Jeremy Bentham jotted his ideas on little squares of paper, which he piled upon each other, and this little pile of papers stitched together were the first form of his manuscripts.

Napoleon had his particular mode of meditation and work. When he was not in council he staid in his study, talked to himself and sung, or, like a child, cut the arms of his chair; then suddenly rousing up, would give the plan of a monument to be erected, or of one of the great military movements which astonished the world.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Verdict as to the Killing of Hiram Lockhart, near Ontario, Malheur Co.

Exoneration of Joseph Morton by County Judge Froman After Preliminary Examination—He Fired in Self-Defense.

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

VALE, Or., May 10.—The preliminary examination of Joseph A. Morton for the killing of Hiram Lockhart, held before County Judge Froman, was concluded on Wednesday, the case occupying the attention of the court for four days. The details of the killing of Lockhart in a controversy over a piece of land belonging to Morton, which Lockhart had jumped, appeared in THE OREGONIAN of the 4th inst.

The state was represented by Messrs. Napton & Rand and the defendant by H. E. Courtney, an attorney well known in Marion county.

With the exception of the evidence of Guy Lockhart, a 10-year-old nephew of the man who lost his life, nothing of a material nature was brought out. The boy at one time broke down and burst into tears while under a rigid cross-examination as to his knowledge of the penalties attached to the giving of false testimony. He steadfastly declared that his uncle was not armed at the time of the shooting, his gun lying on the ground some distance from him.

In direct contradiction to this statement, George Smith, who was on the load of hay with Morton, swore positively that Lockhart made a rush for his gun, picked it up and was in the act of raising it when Morton fired. This testimony was unshaken and its effect apparent.

The argument of the attorneys was brief, and at its close the court announced that the matter would be taken under consideration until the following day.

This afternoon, Judge Froman rendered his decision, the result of which was the discharge of Morton from custody. The action of Judge Froman will meet with general approbation. From the evidence adduced it was plainly apparent that the holding of Morton to await the action of a grand jury would result only in adding to the growing expenses of the county, while the evidence, in case of a trial being had, that it would result in an acquittal appeared conclusive.

The sentiment of the community is all in favor of Morton. Nearly every resident of Malheur valley is conversant with the causes of the trouble that eventually led to the killing of Lockhart, and owing to the continued annoyance to which Morton was subjected, the constant threats made by the Lockharts against him, and the well-known peaceable nature of Morton, the fact of his having been, in defense of his own life, compelled to shoot his assailant is accepted without doubt among all classes.

Mr. Morton was ably defended by his attorney, particularly in the summing up of the testimony in a clear and comprehensive manner. The efforts on the part of the attorneys representing the state to have Morton detained in custody on a charge of murder were also ably set forth, but they had not only to contend with the lack of proper testimony to substantiate the charge, but also with the generally expressed sympathy for Morton.

While the result of the examination releases Morton from custody, the matter will doubtless be brought up before the next grand jury, which meets in June, and then be finally disposed of.

THE EAST SIDE.

Looking Toward Street Sprinkling—Entertainment by Children—Etc.

A gentleman in this city is endeavoring to make arrangements for sprinkling the principal business streets in East Portland. The scheme is certainly a very good one, and should meet with every possible encouragement from our citizens. The terms the gentleman who has the scheme in hand proposes to charge are from $1 to $1 50 a month, which are certainly reasonable. The business streets ought to be sprinkled during the dry season, and when the business men are called on, which they will be, let them respond cheerfully.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Following is the programme of the Holladay school entertainment, to be held at the Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Friday, May 18, 1888, at 7:45 o'clock. A very pleasing feature of which will be the operetta of "Little Red Riding Hood:"

Chorus	"The Merry Summer Days"
"A Legend of Bregenz"	Edna Crossley
"At the Bar of Justice"	Maudie Morris
"The Spelling Class"	Primary Class
"The Last Banquet"	Harry Meussdorffer
Solo, "Little Blue Shoes"	Bennie Patterson
"An Elocution Aspirant"	Sadie Neilson
"Advice from a Small Girl	Jessie Jones

TAMBOURINE BRIGADE DRILL.

Captain	Norman Morgan
First Sergeant	Charley Scott
Drummer	Pearcy Pearson

PRIVATES.

Eddie Laing, Fred Ortschied, Andrew Pierson, Arthur Bogart, Frank McMahan, James Cannane, Harry Bancroft, Frank Ortschied, Henry Howe, Frank McCormack, Bertie Algers, Harry Meussdorffer, Curtis Merrick, Johnnie Fischer, Charley Coffman, Clifford Green.

"Good and Better"	Eva Tuttle
"A Small Boy's Speech"	Fernie Guthrie
Solo—"Lullaby"	Delmar Bogart
"The Deacon's Courtship"	Belle Pearson
Extract from a Speech (John Randolph)	Curtis Merrick

PART SECOND.

Operetta, "Little Red Riding Hood."

Red Riding Hood	Daisie Gardner
Her Mother	Ida Wells
Wolf	Taylor Hardie
Fairy Queen	Susie Wade

FAIRIES.

Ellen Bogart, Etta Floyd, Nellie Merrick, Lulu Strout, Ada Rapplye, Adaline Pearson, Jennie Floyd, Mary Rowlands, Mattie Tuttle, Hallie Shortell, Annie Phillips, Floy Breyman, Kulla McFadden, Dollie Roberts, Carrie Donlon, Lillian Wells, Jessie Deitz, Jennie Maxwell, Maudie Neilson, Mable McDonald, Laura Gard, Alice Wells.

SOLD A STOLEN HORSE.

Last week a boy came from Oregon City to East Portland with a small pony, which he sold to McMan for $12. It was afterwards found that the boy had stolen the horse. The owner came down and got his property. The boy's parents are said to be respectable people, and on their account the boy's name is not given.

NOTES.

Rev. H. K. Hines is in Seattle for Sunday.

The new Presbyterian minister for Sellwood is expected to arrive in a short time.

It is expected that the bridge across Stephens's slough will be completed by next Saturday, if not sooner.

The city park in Holladay's addition is said to present a much improved condition since the street commissioner has been at work on it.

The M. E. Sunday school excursion which went to Oak island yesterday on the steamer Multnomah, was an entire success. The day was fine and everybody had a good time.

Mrs. L. H. Wells returned from her trip to Salem yesterday. She had been gone ten days and would have remained several weeks, but for the illness of her daughter Alice.

The reduction works seem to be making a successful run. A large amount of Sierra Nevada ore was received Friday. Several "stacks" of bullion are on the grounds ready for shipment.

A. H. Morgan, who had the barber shop in Logus's block and who has been ill so long, has sold out and moved with his family to The Dalles, in the hope the change will benefit him.

The steamer Ordway attempted to take a boom of logs through the draw yesterday morning, but by some miscalculation the boom struck a pier and some of the fastenings parted. However, the logs that got loose were recovered and the boom was finally gotten past the bridge in safety. They were intended for Hogue's sawmill.

The young men living in and around Mt. Tabor are imbued with a military fever, and for some time past have been talking of organizing a military company. Last evening Col. O. Summers went out to Mt. Tabor and regularly organized the company. There are already fifty-six members signed to the company roll and with [illegible] it they intend to become [illegible] company in the First regiment, O. N. G.

MURDER IN GRANT [illegible]

James Bright, a Freighter, Waylaid by [illegible] Assassin and Shot [illegible]

On Saturday morning, May 5, a [illegible] murder was committed about [illegible] miles east [illegible] Burns, in Grant county. [illegible] Bright was [illegible] from the railroad [illegible] a load of [illegible] for Motley Bros., and [illegible] as the team [illegible] came to a small [illegible] sassin fired [illegible] Winchester, the ball [illegible] through the [illegible] from the right side [illegible] the victim [illegible].

Then the murderer attached a rope [illegible] dead man, and dragged the body [illegible] quarter of [illegible] off the road and [illegible] beneath [illegible]. The team strayed along the road, and [illegible] Worth [illegible] by Messrs. [illegible] who were [illegible] Portland [illegible]. They [illegible] to Burns. [illegible] the facts, and the [illegible] country is [illegible] looking for the [illegible]. The general [illegible] is that Bright was [illegible] for his money, as he was known to have considerable [illegible] he started [illegible] home.

Mr. Bright was about 30 years old, [illegible] no relatives in this country.

TROUBLED WITH UNPLEASANT [illegible]

The Officers at Vancouver Barracks [illegible] Abated.

The officers of the United States [illegible] stationed at Vancouver barracks [illegible] afflicted with undesirable neighbors [illegible] here in Portland, when our neighbors [illegible] choose to be [illegible], we have only to [illegible] the fact to the police, and health [illegible] tin causes the nuisance to be abated. [illegible] is how the army officers have to go [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER [illegible], W. T., May [illegible]
Special Orders No. [illegible]

A board of officers to consist of [illegible] Colonel [illegible] Morris, medical director, [illegible] liam E. [illegible], and Captain [illegible] Kilbourne [illegible] surgeon, will meet [illegible] couver Barracks, W. T., at 10 o'clock A. [illegible] 11, 1888, or as soon thereafter as practicable [illegible] vestigate [illegible] of offensive [illegible] from private property situated out [illegible] of the military [illegible] of Vancouver [illegible]

The board will [illegible] personally visit [illegible] such nuisances [illegible] slaughter-houses [illegible] are maintained, will report the facts and recommend [illegible] as may [illegible] correct the ev[illegible] command of Brigadier [illegible] eral Gibbon.

WM. J. VOLKMAR,
Assistant Adjutant [illegible]

SIX MEN INDICTED.

A Sextette Who Fail to Comprehend the [illegible] tinction Between Meum and Tuum.

The grand jury has reported [illegible] in the following cases:

John Hannan and Richard Miller, [illegible] in the store of A. D. Mendelson, [illegible] April 13, 1888.

William Young, larceny in the [illegible] F. Steffin, [illegible] stealing a lot of tools [illegible] $33 50, on February 1 1888.

William Young, larceny in a [illegible] stealing four [illegible] boxes valued at [illegible] April 8, 1888, being the property of [illegible] Steffin.

John Gibson, larceny of an overcoat, [illegible] longing to [illegible] Reed, April 8, 1888.

Harry Cox, [illegible] barkeeper, larceny of [illegible] from A. [illegible], on May 8, 1888 [illegible] ton is out [illegible]

The indicted persons will be arraigned [illegible] Judge Stearns' court Monday morning.

CHILD BURNED.

Yesterday afternoon Roy Wheeler [illegible] little boy aged about 5 years, set his [illegible] clothing while playing with a match [illegible] had a very narrow escape from [illegible] fatal burning. The child's parents [illegible] the east side of Lowndale street, just [illegible] of the large lot belonging to Jacob [illegible] and the little fellow was out playing in [illegible] grass near Twelfth street at the [illegible] He picked up a match [illegible] and thought it would be a [illegible] thing to ignite it. This he [illegible] complished, and at the same time [illegible] his frock. Some children who were [illegible] close by cried out in great alarm, "[illegible] set fire to himself!" In great [illegible] child started to run home, and the [illegible] ment naturally fanned the flames [illegible] them to spread faster.

Georgie Marion, a lad some 8 years [illegible] was playing near, and hearing the [illegible] seeing the child's peril, ran to him, pushing him down, proceeded [illegible] him in the grass, at the [illegible] time smothering the fire [illegible] his hands. Georgie was [illegible] a gentleman who also rushed to the [illegible] Fortunately, the fire was put out before [illegible] was burned, his principal injury [illegible] dreadful scare. "A burnt child [illegible] fire," and, with his unpleasant [illegible] Roy will probably not tamper with [illegible] treacherous matter soon again. [illegible] is due Master George for his [illegible] presence of mind. His right hand [illegible] fully burned in putting out the fire, [illegible] hair on one side of his head [illegible] gentleman also scorched his fingers.

ADDED TO THE [illegible]

The following new books have [illegible] ceived and added to the library [illegible] week:

Civilization in the United States, and Last Impressions on America [illegible] Matthew Arnold.

France and the Confederate [illegible] 1868. An International Episode [illegible] Bigelow.

A New Robinson Crusoe, by W. L. [illegible]

The Invasion of the Crimea; its [illegible] and an Account of its Progress Down [illegible] Death of Lord Raglan, by Alexander [illegible] liam Kinglake; the sixth and last volume.

History of Rome and the Roman [illegible] from its Origin to the Invasion of [illegible] barians, by Victor Duruy; translated [illegible] M. Ripley and W. J. Clarke; edited [illegible] Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, with maps and [illegible] Section 1 and 2, vol. 5, and section [illegible] vol. 6.

Electrical Instrument Making for [illegible] teurs.

Mystery of a Hansom Cab, by Fergus Hume.

NINE DOCTORS FA[illegible]

Two Most Remarkable Cures—[illegible] Were Done by an Advertised [illegible]

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I [illegible] would not be doing my duty to [illegible] if I did not let them know how [illegible] I have been, and how and where [illegible] Ten years ago I was taken with [illegible] struation and have been troubled [illegible] since that time, accompanied [illegible] trouble in every conceivable [illegible] three months ago the climax came [illegible] was prostrated with pain through [illegible] chest and lungs, and confined to [illegible] from excessive hemorrhage of [illegible] nine doctors of different schools [illegible] gave me up. I applied to Dr. Darrin [illegible] has cured me. I can walk [illegible] dence, 109 North Fourteenth street [illegible] to his office. [illegible] overjoyed [illegible] of the cure. MRS. E. A. [illegible]

Total Deafness Cured Sixteen [illegible] and Remains Permanent to [illegible]

MR. EDITOR.—In 1872 my [illegible] taken with the membranous croup [illegible] her recovery was left totally [illegible] on two eminent physicians who [illegible] could do nothing for her. As a [illegible] took her to Dr. Darrin, who [illegible] she has never been troubled with [illegible] since. I consider it one of the [illegible] of electro-magnetic treatment [illegible] with great satisfaction give the [illegible] I reside in Berkeley, Alameda [illegible] and will take great pleasure in [illegible] inquiries concerning this most [illegible] cure. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM [illegible]

Office Hours and Place of [illegible] The doctors can be consulted at [illegible] Main, Portland, from 10 to [illegible] evenings 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to [illegible] All chronic diseases, loss of [illegible] syphilis, gleet, gonorrhea [illegible] spermatorrhea, seminal weakness [illegible] desire of sexual power in man or [illegible] catarrh and deafness, are [illegible] successfully treated. [illegible] cases guaranteed [illegible] cases can [illegible] at the D[illegible]

SOCIAL EVENTS.

[illegible] Portland Has Amused Herself Du[illegible]ing the Past Week.

Dull Week in Society Circles—The Tenn[illegible] Tournament—Wedding at Walla Walla—Notes.

VANITY FAIR.

IN GOBELIN BLUE.

I love her
Best, in gowns of Gobelin Blue;
For in them she's always kind.
I hope her gowns of black are few;
But I really don't much mind,—
I love her.

I love her—
All her moods and whims I love.
As many whims and moods are hers;
Yes, by all the powers above!
As any April day hath showers.
Yet I love her.

I love her—yes—
From the sole of her patrician foot
To the soft curls around her brow.
All I love, e'en to her dainty boot.
And yet I sometimes wonder how
This all will end.

What care I,
Though, if I am poor and she is rich?
What the gods proffer, that I will
Accept; and if chance wills, perhaps filch
That which, could I but win, would fill
My heart with joy.

—*[illegible] in the Sun.*

[illegible]teresting matters contained in a rec[illegible] [illegible] York letters, about clubs and othe[illegible] [illegible]al affairs:

[illegible]ery woman in New York who goes int[illegible] [illegible]ety at all and has a house of her own, [illegible] a fist, has some one afternoon in t[illegible] [illegible] for an at-home to all her friends, whe[illegible] [illegible] wears her best tea-gowns and dispens[illegible] [illegible] to brief callers. The more ambitious ar[illegible] [illegible] some evening when they are sure [illegible] [illegible]ger contingent of men than can be co[illegible] [illegible] in the afternoon, and the whole affai[illegible] [illegible] formal than anything possible in th[illegible] [illegible]time. For one thing, folk are not in [illegible] [illegible] to get home to dinner; all the evening [illegible] before them; they can linger longer, an[illegible] [illegible] themselves up to the occasion withou[illegible] [illegible]. Sunday is the favorite day fo[illegible] [illegible] saloons, for on that evening even th[illegible] [illegible] toilers give themselves up to res[illegible] [illegible] recreation, and all the literary, artisti[illegible] [illegible]tical and musical gangs are out in ful[illegible]

[illegible] Maple house is one of the select club[illegible] [illegible]apan, to which only the higher classe[illegible] [illegible] admitted. My influential friend came [illegible] play again, and I had the pleasure o[illegible] [illegible]ying its entertainment. The history o[illegible] [illegible] club is founded upon the fact that some [illegible] somebody carved a piece of wood [illegible] fantastical shape, and placed it in a [illegible] little lake near by. Shortly afterwards it [illegible] noticed that this carving had sprouted, [illegible] they planted it on a hill adjoining, [illegible] it flourished and formed a beautiful [illegible]. The autumn foliage of these mapl[illegible] [illegible] is a most beautiful sight, and quite dif[illegible] [illegible] from anything I have ever before seen. [illegible] this impresses you about every tre[illegible] [illegible] see in Japan that you have seen i[illegible] [illegible] places. It improves in appearance and [illegible] of prettier foliage. Amid this grov[illegible] [illegible] the Maple house, built and furnished [illegible] Japanese style, and of large size. Th[illegible] [illegible] had heard me admire some of th[illegible] [illegible] girls in the tea-houses, and said h[illegible] [illegible] show the "Americano" some beauties [illegible] one who could talk English. He the[illegible] [illegible] me to his club, and as we approached i[illegible] [illegible] if we should sit on the porch or go in[illegible] Having a holy horror of going bare[illegible] [illegible] and having cold feet, I selected the [illegible], but changed my mind and went in[illegible] In Japan, when you wish to call for a [illegible], you do so by clapping hands thre[illegible] [illegible], which brings them from all sides. It [illegible] very evident that some time during hi[illegible] the doctor had been an old stager, as h[illegible] [illegible] most heartily welcomed by all. They [illegible] brought cushions for us to sit on[illegible] [illegible] embroidered with maple leaves. [illegible] tea service, waiters, glasses, all were dec[illegible] [illegible] with maple leaves. The cakes and can[illegible] [illegible] were all in the shape of and represente[illegible] [illegible] leaves in all tints. Very pretty and [illegible] young ladies were in attendance, [illegible] complexions as clear as alabaster—no[illegible] [illegible] by the bottle, either—their beauty [illegible] only marred by red painted lips. [illegible] waited on us very cutely, but yet the [illegible] was not satisfied and kept sending [illegible] "Conny," who finally came. She spok[illegible] [illegible] in the sweetest tones. We were [illegible] by the young ladies on their knees, [illegible] looking so sweetly that I not only [illegible] "Conny," but also the other three. Japanese girls are very modest and bash[illegible] [illegible] and my American style of mashing [illegible] paralyzed the young damsels. Pass[illegible] [illegible] around to the front I began to realize [illegible] well crowd I was in by seeing the car[illegible] [illegible] and hacks, with all sorts of coats-of-[illegible] [illegible] and liveried servants literally covered [illegible] solid gold braid.

[illegible] are clubs of all sorts and characte[illegible] [illegible] York. The tall men have a club [illegible] the Titans. The men who wish to [illegible] themselves superior to superstition [illegible] formed themselves into a club of thir[illegible] The Southerners club together and so [illegible] New Englanders, the fat men and the [illegible] men. The athletes and the artists all [illegible] together in associations for their own [illegible]ragement and improvement. It is even [illegible] from Paris that a near-sighted club [illegible] been formed there. In Boston women [illegible] together to do every earthly thing that [illegible] desirable, and it is said that the reason [illegible] don't marry oftener is because it [illegible] be done individually. The beauties [illegible] almost the only class that has resisted [illegible] instinct so far, and they at last have [illegible]. And surely they should be en[illegible] [illegible] in an attempt to form an associa[illegible] [illegible] the culture, preservation and in[illegible] [illegible] of beauty. It will, of course, be [illegible] composed of women, though the other [illegible] will not be excluded. The idea origi[illegible] [illegible] in the brain of a clever and beautiful [illegible] girl, who has been giving some very [illegible] dinners this season. She has given [illegible] dinners, matinee-actors-and-their-ad[illegible] [illegible] dinners, "clever" feasts, and finally [illegible] inspired with the brilliant device of in[illegible] [illegible] the handsomest men and women of [illegible] acquaintance to a "beauty-dinner." [illegible] were twelve in all, and it [illegible] the array of masculine and [illegible] good looks around that [illegible] did the beauty-lover's heart good to [illegible] a great deal of good-natured chaff re[illegible] [illegible] and before dinner was over it was [illegible] and carried by acclamation that all [illegible] present should form themselves into a [illegible] club, and a list of members was pro[illegible] [illegible] and voted upon then and there. Its [illegible] are to be the study of all the highest [illegible] of beauty, the encouragement of be[illegible] [illegible] in dress and the promotion of [illegible] observance of such physiological laws as [illegible] the preservation and increase of good [illegible] Miss Winslow is in Washington, as [illegible] Grant, but they will both [illegible] honored member-ships. Miss Hecksher, [illegible] May Brady, Miss Laura Buchanan, [illegible] Langdon, Miss Camilla Moss, [illegible] debutante, and Miss Nellie Astor [illegible] be included should they apply, [illegible] the men the selection is far more [illegible], and there have already been some [illegible] contests over the varied tastes dis[illegible] [illegible] concerning masculine good looks. [illegible] question of dress may be a difficult one [illegible] for a certain number of the male mem[illegible] [illegible] that picturesque silk and velvet [illegible] in varying colors must be adopted [illegible] encouraged, while another party de[illegible] [illegible] that the angels open the windows of [illegible] and gaze down in delight on a hand[illegible] [illegible] man in well-made evening clothes. The [illegible] of course, are allowed entire liberty [illegible] of dress, and while the Greek gar[illegible] [illegible] will be encouraged, no one will be [illegible] to wear them if not becoming.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

[illegible] week, socially, has been the past. [illegible] tennis tournament of yesterday after[illegible] [illegible] was the most notable event of interest [illegible]. A full account of that, and also [illegible] of interesting items from Salem, and [illegible] account of a notable wedding [illegible] Walla Walla, will be found appended.

[illegible] Nuptials at Walla Walla.

[illegible] society muse of THE OREGONIAN so[illegible] [illegible] absent, sends the following notes of [illegible] wedding, concluding with [illegible]

SOCIAL EVENTS.

[illegible] Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

[illegible] Week in Society Circles—The Tennis Tournament—Wedding at Walla Walla—Notes.

VANITY FAIR.

[illegible] CONSIDER SLOW.

I love her
[illegible] in gowns of Gobelin Blue;
[illegible] there she's always kind.
[illegible] her gowns of black are few;
[illegible] really don't much mind,—
I love her.

I love her—
[illegible] moods and whims I love.
[illegible] whims and moods are hers;
[illegible] by all the powers above!
[illegible] April day hath showers.
Yet I love her.

I love her—yes—
[illegible] sole of her patrician foot
[illegible] soft curls around her brow.
[illegible] e'en to her dainty boot;
[illegible] yet I sometimes wonder how
This all will end.

What care I,
[illegible] I am poor and she is rich?
[illegible] gods prouder, that I will
[illegible] and if chance wills, perhaps flich
[illegible] which, could I but win, would fill
My heart with joy.
—*Vera in the Sun.*

[illegible] contained in a recent [illegible] about clubs and other [illegible]. [illegible] in New York who goes into [illegible] and has a house of her own, or [illegible] someone afternoon in the [illegible] at-home to all her friends, when [illegible] best tea-gowns and dispenses [illegible] callers. The more ambitious are [illegible] evening when they are sure of [illegible] of men than can be collected in the afternoon, and the whole affair [illegible] formal than anything possible in the [illegible]. For one thing, folk are not in a [illegible] get home to dinner; all the evening [illegible] then; they can linger longer, and [illegible] up to the occasion without [illegible]. Sunday is the favorite day for [illegible], for on that evening even the [illegible] other girls themselves up to rest [illegible], and all the literary, artistic, [illegible] and musical gangs are out in full [illegible]

[illegible] house is one of the select clubs [illegible] to which only the higher classes [illegible]. My influential friend came [illegible] again, and I had the pleasure of [illegible] entertainment. The history of [illegible] founded upon the fact that some [illegible] carved a piece of wood [illegible] shape, and placed it in a [illegible] nearby. Shortly afterwards it [illegible] that this carving had sprouted, [illegible] planted it on a hill adjoining, [illegible] flourished and formed a beautiful [illegible]. The autumn foliage of these maple [illegible] most beautiful sight, and quite different [illegible] anything I have ever before seen. [illegible] impresses you about every tree [illegible] in Japan that you have seen in [illegible]. It improves in appearance and [illegible] prettier foliage. Amid this grove [illegible] the Maple house, built and furnished [illegible] style, and of large size. The [illegible] had heard me admire some of the [illegible] girls in the tea-houses, and said he [illegible] show the "Americano" some beauties, [illegible] who could talk English. He then [illegible] to his club, and as we approached it [illegible] should sit on the porch or go inside. Having a holy horror of going barefooted and having cold feet, I selected the [illegible], but changed my mind and went inside. In Japan, when you wish to call for a [illegible], you do so by clapping hands three [illegible] which brings them from all sides. It [illegible] evident that some time during his [illegible] had been an old stager, as he [illegible] heartily welcomed by all. They [illegible] brought cushions for us to sit on—[illegible] embroidered with maple leaves. [illegible], wafers, glasses, all were decorated with maple leaves. The cakes and candies [illegible] in the shape of and represented [illegible] leaves in all tints. Very pretty and [illegible] young ladies were in attendance, [illegible] complexions as clear as alabaster—not [illegible] by the bottle, either—their beauty [illegible] marred by red painted lips. [illegible] waited on us very cutely, but yet the [illegible] not satisfied and kept sending [illegible] "Beauty," who finally came. She spoke [illegible] in the sweetest tones. We were [illegible] the young ladies on their knees, [illegible] so sweetly that I not only [illegible] "Beauty," but also the other three. [illegible] girls are very modest and bashful [illegible] American style of mashing [illegible] the young dames. Passing [illegible] to the front I began to realize [illegible] crowd I was in by seeing the carriages [illegible] and hacks, with all sorts of coats-of-[illegible] servants literally covered [illegible]

[illegible] of all sorts and character [illegible]. The tall men have a club [illegible]. The men who wish to [illegible] superior to superstition [illegible] into a club of thirteen [illegible] club together and so [illegible], the fat men and the [illegible]. The athletes and the artists all [illegible] in associations for their own [illegible] and improvement. It is even [illegible] that a near-sighted club [illegible] there. In Boston women [illegible] to do every earthly thing that [illegible], and it is said that the reason [illegible] many spinsters is because it [illegible] individually. The beauties [illegible] the only class that has resisted [illegible] so far, and they at last have [illegible]. And surely they should be en[illegible] an attempt to form an association [illegible] the culture, preservation and in[illegible] of beauty. It will, of course, be [illegible] of women, though the other [illegible] be included. The idea originated [illegible] brain of a clever and beautiful [illegible] who has been giving some very [illegible] this season. She has given [illegible], matinee-actors-and-their-ad[illegible], "clever" feasts, and finally [illegible] with the brilliant device of in[illegible] men and women of [illegible] to a "beauty-dinner." [illegible] twelve in all, and it [illegible] array of masculine and [illegible] looks around that [illegible] beauty-lover's heart good to [illegible] deal of good-natured chaff re[illegible] before dinner was over it was [illegible] by acclamation that all [illegible] should form themselves into a [illegible], and a list of members was pro[illegible] upon then and there. Its [illegible] the study of all the highest [illegible], the encouragement of beauty [illegible] them and the promotion of [illegible] of such physiological laws as [illegible] preservation and increase of good [illegible]. Miss Winslow is in Washington, as [illegible], but they will both [illegible] membership. Miss Heckscher, [illegible], Miss Laura Buchanan, [illegible], Miss Camilla Moss, [illegible], and Miss Nellie Astor [illegible] included should they apply. [illegible] the selection is far more [illegible] have already been some [illegible] over the varied tastes displayed [illegible] masculine good looks. [illegible] may be a difficult one [illegible] number of the male members [illegible] silk and velvet [illegible] colors must be adopted [illegible], while another party de[illegible] the angels open—the windows of [illegible] and evening clothes. The [illegible] are allowed entire liberty [illegible], and while the Greek gar[illegible] encouraged, no one will be [illegible] them if not becoming.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

[illegible] has been the past [illegible] of yesterday after[illegible] notable event of interest [illegible] and also [illegible] from Salem [illegible] notable wedding [illegible] appended, [illegible] Walla Walla. [illegible] OREGONIAN [illegible] of fine account of the latest and most brilliant affair:

If this pleasant little city has been remarkable for anything this season it has been the frequency of weddings especially among society people. Some have been brilliant and some exceedingly quiet. One so very quiet that even the parents of the bride and groom were not cognizant of it for weeks, and when the fact was divulged Walla Walla was convulsed to its center, the more so because the young people were of the highest circles and both under age. In February Anna, the handsome and only daughter of Hon. H. M. Clare, was led to the altar by Lieut. David L. Brainard whose name will live in history as a hero, he having with his companions gone nearer to the much-sought North pole than any other explorer. The wedding was brilliant in all the details; the presents numerous and costly and the bride's gown a marvel of loveliness.

Soon after this wedding, Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stout, was quietly married to Mr. W. W. Jones of this place. After an extended trip to California and other points Mr. and Mrs. Jones have returned and are cosily settled in their pretty home on Rose street.

Then followed our gallant Capt. Hamilton, who, overlooking home attractions, wooed and won one of Portland's sweetest girls—Miss Lizzie Story—bringing her to his charming quarters at the barracks.

For weeks Walla Walla has been on the *qui vive* of expectancy, as it was generally understood that on the 9th of May Mr. Harrison L. Norton, of Bennington, Vermont, would bear away as his bride Miss Annie, eldest daughter of J. F. Boyer, known all over the Northwest as a successful capitalist and banker. On account of the wealth and position of both parties, society was expecting a charming wedding, but were hardly prepared for so grand an affair as was witnessed. St. Paul's Episcopal church was beautifully decorated by friends of the bride and groom. For half an hour music was dispensed by the Second cavalry band, and by 1 o'clock the church was filled with the invited guests. Shortly after 1 o'clock the band played the wedding march, while to its joyful notes the ushers, Messrs. Upton, Clarke, Boyer and Reynolds, led the bridal party. Following them came four of the prettiest bridesmaids who ever graced a wedding ceremony. Then came the petite and charming bride leaning upon the arm of her father, followed by the mother upon the arm of her eldest son, Mr. Chas. Boyer. Awaiting the party at the chancel steps were the minister, the groom accompanied by the brother of the bride, Mr. Frank Boyer. Upon arriving at the steps two of the ushers passed to the left side and two to the right, the bridesmaids passing in front in like order. The groom then received the fair bride from her father's hand and leading her to the chancel the beautiful ceremony of the church was read. Again to the strains of the Lohengrin played by the unexcelled Cavalry band the party paired out of the church and were driven to the home of the bride's parents, where a reception was held and an elegant collation served.

The house was most beautifully decorated, being almost completely festooned with chains and ropes of snow balls and yellow roses, while the mantels and grates were filled with rare flowers and ferns in endless profussion.

The gowns of the ladies were notable for their richness and beauty. The bride was attired in an exquisitely fitting gown of white corded silk, elaborately trimmed with Duchesse lace—the train two yards in length, cut square and falling in long plaits from corsage to floor. The corsage was cut square at the neck, trimmed with pearl passementerie. A veil of exquisite texture enveloped the fair bride and was caught with sprays of lilies of the valley. She carried a bouquet of pure white roses.

The gown of Miss Imogen Boyer, maid of honor, was an exquisite toilet of white surah draped with point de esprit lace, corsage cut pointed back and front, sleeveless, with long white gloves of undressed kid, carrying pale cream roses, hair arranged high with pompadour front.

Miss Carrie Keefer, a very pretty blonde, had selected a most becoming costume of lovely Nile green surah, trimmed with cream lace of charming design; corsage cut V-shape, sleeveless, with undressed kid gloves covering the entire arm. A large bouquet of La France roses tied with pale pink ribbon completed this beautiful costume.

Miss Susie Legrow, a brunette, was a surprise in a charming gown of pale pink surah draped in dotted tulle and moire ribbons, and carrying a handsome cluster of La France roses tied with ribbon of the same shade; corsage pointed; long gloves of undressed kid.

Miss Gracie Legrow, acknowledged to be one of the prettiest girls in the town, was lovely in deep cream surah and lace, trimmed profusely in moire ribbons of same shade, and holding a large cluster of deep cream roses.

The mother of the bride, Mrs. J. F. Boyer, wore a gown of handsome Chantilly lace and silk.

The presents were numerous and elegant, but were not displayed. Among the guests were noticed very many handsome toilets. The usual contest for the bride's bouquet thrown from the top of the staircase resulted in Miss Keefer being designated as the one of the fair bridesmaids to next take her place at hymen's altar.

At half-past 3 the bride, attired in a plain gown of checked brown, once more appeared, and accompanied by the entire bridal party, descended the steps to the carriages in waiting amid a shower of rice and the customary slipper, and were driven to the station followed by the kindest and best wishes of the Walla Walla people, among whom she has grown from babyhood to the sweet and accomplished woman she now leaves us.

Portland hothouses were taxed for days to supply the roses and lilies used on this charming occasion. The gift of the groom was a charming necklace of pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Norton will, after visiting places of interest, be present at the wedding in New York city of Dr. Arthur Boyer to Miss Cello, a wealthy and accomplished lady of that city, and will then proceed to the old homestead of Mr. Norton in New Hampshire, where they will henceforth reside.

From Sunny Italy.

Mrs. Wm. H. Rogers, of this city, received a few days ago a letter from Mrs. R. B. Knapp, who is now making a tour of the old continent. The letter bears date of Genoa, April 18. THE OREGONIAN has been permitted to make the following brief extract. After speaking of the much improved health and appearance of her son, Lawrence, who is now traveling with his mother, Mrs. Knapp says:

Since Mr. and Mrs. Woodard left, we have been traveling with Baron Von Hurder, and his two daughters. They are very nice people, and belong to one of the oldest families of Germany. We have engaged passage and will leave for Rome, Saturday. This is the birth place of Christopher Columbus and statues of him are all over the place. Today we have been through the Royal Palace. Some of the rooms are superb, particularly the throne room which is all crimson with velvet; even the walls of the throne room is of gilt and the fringes and tassels are of gold. We are sending home photographs all the time so you can see the places. We have visited France. We expect to return home in September. I find sight-seeing very hard work. When I get to Rome I will write you a long letter. This is rather a slow place.

Ray-Harrison.

At the residence of the bride's parents at Ray's landing, in Marion county, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Eugene City, Mr. M. E. Harrison and Miss Inez E. Ray were married. The ceremony was performed at 2 P. M., May 3, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the interested parties. The bride was attired in a cream-colored albatross, with the usual orange wreath and veil, and looked exceedingly handsome. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Coshow, of Brownsville, Linn county, and Miss Eva Short, of Wilsonville, Clackamas county, while Mr. Alta Giesy, of Aurora, was the best man. The quintette presented a handsome and happy group as they appeared at the ceremony. The steamer Occident, Capt. Short, brother-in-law of the bride, happened along the river, just after the ceremony. When opposite the residence, the captain saluted with numerous blasts of the whistle. The wedding dinner was excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison took the afternoon train for this city, and spent several days visiting friends, before they left for La Camas.

Maher-Opdyke.

On the 6th inst. Mr. W. D. Opdyke, of Dayton & Hall's, was married to Miss Kate Maher, of this city. They made a bridal trip to the interior, and are now stopping at Mrs. J. S. Raleigh's, 251 Hall street.

Notes.

Miss Eugenie Smith will give a dinner party Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Flanders. Only the bridal party are to be guests.

Mr. Walter Burrell gave a driving party Wednesday evening.

The grand ball given by the Arion society last night was a brilliant affair.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Neugass of Corvallis to Mr. J. Greenberg of San Francisco is announced.

The May party at Arion hall Thursday night, given by the Misses Willie and Cecil Tibbetts of East Portland, was a great success.

Mrs. J. C. Carson recently gave a birthday party to her daughter, Miss Fannie Carson. A large number of her youthful friends were present and the occasion was a delightful one.

A dancing party will be given by the Multnomah Tennis Club at the Academy hall a week from Wednesday night. The idea is to raise a fund to help defray the expenses of the Fourth of July tournament.

It is reported that G company will give an exhibition drill and promenade concert at the armory on the evening of June 20. The affair will be a pleasant one, like everything else that is given by this company. Admission will be by invitation only.

A most elegant pair of racquets has been offered by Mr. H. T. Hudson as a prize for the tennis tournament on July 4. Mr. Hudson means to have the racquets made in the East. He promises that they will be finer than anything of the kind ever seen in the city.

F company's moonlight excursion on May 22d will be a grand affair. Hoyt's regimental band and J. Roos's orchestra will accompany them. Tickets for sale at M. Beno's, Olds & Summers's and Moore's photo gallery. Only a limited number will be sold.

Personal.

Miss Sallie Lewis is expected back from the East to-day.

Mrs. W. A. Wetzell, of East Portland, is visiting friends in Salem.

Mr. M. R. Hathaway and family have removed to Vancouver, W. T.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Merry will leave about the 21st inst. for Melbourne.

Mr. R. C. Washburn, of Seattle, is in the city on a short business trip.

Mrs. E. S. Kearney is visiting the family of R. H. Dearborn, in Salem.

Miss Lutie Thatcher, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Young.

Miss Henrietta Goslinsky, of San Francisco, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Meyer.

Miss Alice Brenner, of Albany, Oregon, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. L. Hass, in this city.

Mrs. P. S. Wilmer is visiting friends at La Grande, Or., and will return about June 1.

Mr. H. L. Hathaway and wife have gone to Waitsburg, W. T., where they will in the future reside.

Mr. Walter F. Burrell, accompanied by his mother and sister, left Friday afternoon for a trip to California.

Mr. H. H. Browning, of the Northern Pacific Express Company, now residing in St. Paul, is in the city.

Mrs. Arthur Warner, of Oregon City, went to Walla Walla on Friday last, to spend a few weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. M. Blum, of San Francisco, arrived here yesterday on a summer's visit to her mother, Mrs. Jacob Mayer.

Mrs. Theo. Mansfield and Miss Kittie Mansfied, of this city, are visiting in Salem, the guests of Mrs. Louis Kuhn.

Mrs. Edward Burr returned to the Cascades Thursday, after a pleasant ten days' visit with her mother, Mrs. H. D. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slausen, of Westport, N. Y., arrived yesterday, and will remain in Portland during the summer, visiting their son.

Mrs. P. G. Gaudon leaves Monday for Boston to be gone several months. She will also visit her old home in Maine before returning.

Miss Lou Eaton has gone to The Dalles for a short visit. She will spend a few days with Mrs. Burr at the Cascades before returning.

Miss Emily Lindsley, of Oakland, California, arrived in this city last week and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robt. F. Hall, at 348 Morrison street.

Mrs. D. M. Pratt, of Elmira, New York, daughter of Judge Woodward, of this city, arrived here yesterday and will spend some time visiting her parents and friends in Portland.

Mr. P. S. Wilmer, who has been keeping books for the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima railroad, has accepted a position as bookkeeper in the O. R. & N. Co.'s office of Portland, Or., (under Mr. Robert Fyfe) and will enter upon his new duty to-morrow morning.

Rev. Dr. Lindsley, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, now professor in the San Francisco Theological seminary, arrived in Portland last Wednesday, and with Mrs. Lindsley has been the guest of Mr. W. B. Gilbert. They expect to visit in and near Portland for several months.

Mr. H. Stevens, O. & C. R. R. agent at Oregon City, and his wife, went up the west side road yesterday. They will return to-morrow, and take east-bound train for Umatilla, where they will visit Mrs. J. H. Kunzie. Mr. Stevens is an archæologist of some note, and has spent many years collecting Indian curiosities.

Mrs. Wm. Billey, one of the great Fargo family, so well known all over the country in connection with the express service, arrived here yesterday from Weedsport, N. Y., on her way to visit relatives in Tacoma. She was met here by Judge T. C. Sears, of Tacoma, who accompanied her the remainder of her journey.

The Misses Booge, Idell Houghton, Elsie Warner and Alice Goldsmith, of Portland, and Walter Blossom and Frank Hemenway, returned from Fort Sherman, Sunday evening, where they were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. True, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, who gave a very delightful hop on Saturday evening.—*Spokane Falls Chronicle.*

SALEM NOTES.

Personal.

Mrs. E. M. Waite is spending a few days with friends in Portland.

Mrs. Frank D. McDowell has returned from a visit to relatives in Eastern Oregon.

Mrs. Dr. W. W. Giesy, of Aurora, is visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. R. J. Hendricks.

Mrs. W. F. McCarty, of Portland, who has been the guest of Miss Nellie Riely, has returned home.

Mrs. Theo. Mansfield and Miss Kittie Mansfield, of Portland, are guests of Mrs. Louis Kuhn.

Mrs. E. S. Kearney, of Portland, is visiting the family of Mr. R. H. Dearborn, in South Salem.

Mr. J. M. Wallace, of Greeley, Colo., and Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting in the city with their brother, R. S. Wallace.

Mrs. A. M. McMillan, of Paris, Ill., who has been visiting her relatives, the family of Mrs. J. H. Moores, for a week, left Thursday morning for Seattle, W. T., where she will spend the summer with a son.

Miss Norma Ryland, of San Jose, California, and Miss Mira Burnett, of San Francisco, have arrived in the city and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Burnett for an indefinite time. Both ladies are cousins of Mr. Burnett.

The Acorn Club.

The closing party of the season of the Acorn Club was given at Diamond's hall Friday night, when several hours were spent pleasantly in dancing. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Brown, Miss Addie Cox, Miss Emilie Huelat, Miss Nellie Edes, Miss Kate Dalrymple, Miss Jessie Dalrymple, Miss Grace Piper, Miss Grace Gillingham, Miss Belle Golden, Miss May Chapman, Miss Frankie Strang, Miss Norma Ryland, of San Jose, California; Miss Mira Burnett, of San Francisco; Messrs. Lot L. Pearce, John Griffith, George Brown, George Shirley, Henry Myers, Hugh Thompson, Clair Baker, Harvey Jordan, Joe Albert, Gilman Howard, Chas. Piper, P. H. D'Arcy, W. J. D'Arcy, E. L. L. Johnson, Chas. Riely, Eugene England and others.

A Pleasant Event.

One of the most successful musical events of the season, was the concert given by Miss Frankie Jones and her pupils at the opera house Wednesday night. A large and appreciative audience was present, and was delighted with the treat afforded them by the admirable rendition of an excellent programme. A notable feature of the evening was the singing of Mrs. W. A. Wetzell, of Portland, who on this, the occasion of her first public appearance in Salem, was given on the programme in two numbers, and was on each occasion rapturously encored. Mrs. Wetzell established herself a prime favorite with Salem people. The difficult piano solo of Miss Jones was given with that brilliancy of execution which characterizes all that lady's performances. The rendition of Miss Jones' pupils were uniformly excellent. While perhaps comparisons between them would be invidious, the writer cannot refrain from praising Mrs. Louis Kuhn's admirable and accurate execution of "Linda de Chamouny" (Fantasie) by Dinezetti-Hunten, and of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" (last two movements) by Miss Laura Goltra. The cornet solo of Prof. J. M. Coomer, the reading of Miss Louise Brown, the vocal solo of Mr. J. H. Ross supplemented the otherwise pleasing programme in such a manner as to make the two hours the most delightful spent in the opera house during the season.

Boating Party.

Some of the young people of Oregon City gave a very pleasant boating party on Friday evening, crossing to the opposite shore of the river, where a large bonfire was built and a most delicious lunch was served by the young ladies. Those present were: Miss Diller, Miss Graham, Miss Cochrane, Miss Hattie Cochrane, Miss McCown and Miss Baird; Mr. A. Baird, Mr. J. Rhoades, Mr. F. Greenman and Mr. J. N. Graham.

Card Party.

Miss Laura Minto entertained a few of her friends most acceptably, at the rooms of her father, Mr. John Minto, Thursday night. Several very pleasant hours were spent in card playing, games, and other pastimes, and in discussing an elegant repast. There were present: Misses Laura Minto, Gussie Steiwer, Josie Brown, Ella Arbegast, Lena Minto; Milton Meyers, Ed. Crawford, Ray Gilbert, Joe Farrar.

CHURCH NOTICES.

First Christian church, East Park and Columbia streets, meets for worship at 11 A. M.

St. Matthew's Chapel Episcopal Mission—First and Caruthers streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

Trinity Church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—Rev. T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meet at G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets, at 7:30 P. M. The lyceum at 11 A. M. All are invited.

Swedish meeting will be held in Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock and at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets—Rev. John W. Skans, pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and on Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school after the morning's service. All are welcome.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Service of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited to these services

United Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Logan. Subject of morning discourse, "Life and Light"; evening subject, "The Effect of Gospel Preaching." Sabbath school at 12:30. Strangers welcome.

First Presbyterian Church—corner of Washington and Third streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Abraham," the first of a series of five historical discourses on the Old Testament. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. San Greal Society prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M.

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets—Preaching by Rev. T. E. Clapp. Morning service at 11 o'clock; school for Bible study at 12:20; Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Evening service at 7:45. Special musical programme at evening service. Welcome to strangers and commercial travelers.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at close of morning service. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. General prayer meeting Thursday evening.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7:45 in the evening. Next Sunday evening Rev. D. Heagle will give the first of two sermons on "What the Bible Tells us about Heaven." Subject next Sunday evening, "Where is Heaven, and What Kind of a Place is it?" Seats free. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and H streets.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2 P. M.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbets addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison. Morning service, 11 A. M.; Sabbath school, 12:15; afternoon service at 4 P. M. Sacred solo, "Calvary," by Miss Morse. All cordially invited.

Albina M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce pastor—Services in the new Scandinavian M. E. church, corner Russell street and Tompkins avenue. Sunday school 2 P. M. Preaching 3 P. M. General prayer meeting Tuesday 7:45 P. M.

First Baptist Church, corner of G and Seventh streets, Rev. George W. Hill pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Divine services on Sabbath May 6, at 11 A. M. by Rev. Mr. Thos. Boyd and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Wm. Morrison. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's society of Christian endeavor at 6:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

THE BELLE OF NOB HILL.

BY "THE COUNTESS."

O, the belle of Nob Hill is stylish and neat,
And daintily clad from her head to her feet;
She acts and she sings, and everyone knows
That broken hearts follow wherever she goes.

She rides and she dances—and flirts, if you please,
But never in earnest, it's only to tease
The one she likes best, though she treats him so ill,
For she's a gay schemer, this belle of Nob Hill.

She wears tailor gowns and the daintiest gloves,
And of all things on earth most ardently loves
To sail on the river some still summer night,
With her chaperone out of hearing and sight.

She goes to swell dinners, she lunches and drives,
She dances all night, yet she always contrives
To look just as fresh as a new-opened rose,
And to take sighs and heart-aches wherever she
goes.

To win her and wear her'll require lots of tin,
For, with all her soft ways, you cannot "take her
in;"
But if you once win her, for good or for ill,
She'll be true as Heaven, this belle of Nob Hill.

PORTLAND, May 11, 1888.

Why It Lacked.

Boston Girl No. I.—Good morning, my dear Helen. I really must congratulate you on your poem in the *Pedantic.*

Boston Girl No. II.—Thank you, Euterpe. I think it fairly good, but it lacks the divine quality. The fact is I had mislaid my glasses, and I had to write it with the naked eye.

Purchase your tickets and secure your sleeping car accommodation at No. 1 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A Crowd of Ladies Present at the Courts.

The Barracks Team Victorious in the Doubles, Winning Five Out of Eight Sets—Multnomah Wins the Singles.

The lawn tennis tournament yesterday afternoon, between the Vancouver Barracks club and the Multnomahs, resulted in a victory for the army people, they winning five double sets out of eight. In the single match Mr. Adams defeated Mr. Reynolds, of the Barracks club, capturing two out of three sets. On Monday of last week a challenge was received by the Multnomah Lawn Tennis club, the date set for the game being Saturday. As very little practice playing had been done here this year, the club was not in the best of shape to do battle, and the challenge came most unexpectedly. It created a great deal of excitement and uneasiness among the members of the Multnomah club. Finally, in the absence of Mr. Valentine, it was decided that Messrs. Adams and Foster Beck should battle for the home honors. Both gentlemen began to practice as soon as it was decided on. Early and late were they at the courts, and yesterday morning felt pretty easy. When the barracks people arrived in town yesterday, it was found that they had brought over three teams, six well-trained men, and it was evident they were after somebody. This threw the Multnomahs into fresh anxiety, and four new men were hurriedly impressed into the service, one of them being Mr. V. C. Lewis, of the Neighborhood Tennis Club. Though a little nervous, the Multnomahs started in to work, with the determination of dying hard, if they had to die at all. They did fight hard, and one of the teams beat their opponents, giving them a sound drubbing, the last set being a "love set."

THE GAMES.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the first set was called. Messrs. V. C. Lewis and Fred Andrews represented the Multnomah Club, and Messrs. C. R. Reynolds and Lieut. Todd the barracks. After a spirited contest, in which the home team seemed a little nervous, the set was won by the army men, by a score of 6—2.

The second set was well fought from start to finish. Mr. Rodney Glisan displayed great coolness and exercised the best of judgment. The set resulted in a victory for Messrs. R. Glisan and J. C. Flanders, of the Multnomah Club, over Maj. Sumner and Mr. John Gibbon, with a score of 6—4.

The next set was between Messrs. E. R. Adams and Foster Beck for Multnomah, and Lieut. Langfitt and Lieut. Cabell, of the barracks club. This was a long, hard-fought battle, and resulted in a "deuce set" score of 7—5 in favor of the Multnomahs.

Each team had now met, and the score stood two sets to one in favor of the Multnomah club. At the beginning of the second round things looked dubious for the barracks. Messrs. Lewis and Andrews seemed to have settled down to hard work, and after a short, decisive struggle, the score stood 6—1 as against Messrs. Todd and Reynolds.

The fourth set was quite as sharp and quick, and resulted in defeat for the Multnomahs; Messrs. Sumner and Gibbon beating Messrs. Glisan and Flanders by a score of 6—3.

The crack team of the Multnomahs next started in, and in a very short, brilliant play defeated Messrs. Langfitt and Cabell with a "love set" score 6—0.

At the beginning of the third round the score stood four sets to two in favor of the home club. It may be only fair to say right here that although the army people may have had more practice, yet they have also been playing on turf, and were at considerable disadvantage on the smooth hard courts at Eighteenth street. The balls, of course, being much more lively than they would have been on grass, often misled the players. The first set of the last round was won by Messrs. Todd and Reynolds, score 6—4.

The next set was the rubber, and it was long and well fought, the Army people finally winning a "deuce set," score 7—5, and also the tournament for doubles.

In the single contest Mr. Reynolds beat Mr. Adams the first set by a score of 6—1. Mr. Adams then settled himself down to business and won the next set, score 6—3 and also the last and tournament by a score of 4—0.

THE LADIES.

It is doubtful if the Multnomah tennis courts ever presented such a brilliant and attractive appearance as they did yesterday afternoon. Added to the bright, often gorgeous colors, of the players' suits, every available bench and chair was occupied by the ladies, friends both of the sport and the players. The grass plat to the north of the club house was protected from the sun by a handsome Marquee. Under this and in its grateful shade, the ladies were comfortably arranged for, and gave evidence of their appreciation by paying close and critical attention to the game, the good plays being generously applauded, and the defeated players never failing to receive that charming feminine consolation, which, if possible, is more satisfying than the admiring glances bestowed on the victors. Among the ladies noticed as being present were: Mrs. Longfitt, Miss O'Neil, Miss Quentin and Miss Kate Goodwin from the garrison, Mrs. H. E. Jones, Mrs. W. B. Ayer, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Mears, Miss Lutie Thatcher, Miss Stout, Miss Lillie Rogers, Miss Daisy Eaton, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss Flanders, Miss Savier, Miss McCraken, Miss Susan McFall, Miss Ladd, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Josie Cunningham, Miss Allie Hooper, Miss Helen Savier, Miss Dagmar Tisdale, Miss Florence Glisan and several others.

Mr. W. J. Burns was scorer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The business of the past week shows great improvement as compared with the preceding one. The amount then shown by the county records was $94,362. The last one makes an even greater showing as against the corresponding weeks of the two preceding years, which were in

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	17	$ 13,003 00
1887	46	62,650 28
1888	80	153,332 21

Of the recorded sales the two largest were for $28,000 and $11,500 respectively; both properties are situated near the foot of Mt. Tabor and are included in the total under the heading of "country and suburban."

The east side having been emancipated the public is continually showing by investment of its hard-earned dollars its recognition of the fact. The poet of all times says: "There is a tide in the affairs of man, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Query, is this the flood tide? It is certain we have no boom and equally certain that the people of Portland desire none. It is, however, apparent that the days of Portland's supineness have passed. Energy and enterprise were never more manifest. Whilst rash speculations should be discouraged, judicious investment at the present time cannot fail of its reward. Population is coming and will continue to come. The prospects of Portland's growth were never so assured.

The transactions in Multnomah county footed up in

January	$ 333,806 39
February	364,847 00
March	436,374 50
April	572,306 81
Total	$1,707,530 20

The above figures show that the volume of business is steadily increasing. The increase is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible to the ordinary observer. It is only those who keep close watch on the comparative dealings of weeks and months that appreciate the present movement. It is not a fast one. It is, however, satisfactorily progressive and far more conducive to public welfare than undue inflation could possibly be.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country and suburban	28	$ 70,242 50
City proper and westward	5	11,202 00
Couch and northward	5	18,151 00
Caruthers and southward	6	13,325 00
East Portland	26	33,970 00
Albina	8	6,140 21
Cemetery	2	101 00
Total deeds of transfer	80	$153,332 71
Mortgages	45	95,759 87
Releases	25	20,669 25

DEEDS RECORDED MAY 12.

[illegible] S 21, 1 S, 4 E, und. ½ lot 8, blk 45, Couch, May 11; $6000.

Alex. M. Ray and wife to O. C. Sundt; lot 10, blk 22, Albina Homestead, March 28; $200.

John R. Kerr to Clara S. Dedman; lots 3, 4, blk 7, Garrison's, E. P., April 12; $317.

J. S. Goldsmith to Martha Neely; lots 1, 2, 3, blk 15, Smith's, E. P., April 28; $200.

Sheriff to B. H. Bowman; E 32 ft of E ½ lots 1, 2, blk 20, E. P., December 17, 1887; $75.

A. D. Charlton to Susie Currier; lot 7, blk 6, Paradise Springs, April 26; $200.

Same to M. H. Brandt; lot 8, blk 3, Paradise Springs, April 26; $200.

J. E. G. Malone to J. Senofsky; lot 4, blk 105, Stephen's, E. P., May 1; $500.

A. J. Smithson and wife to H. J. Morrison; W 100 ft lots 24, 25, 26, blk 25, Albina, May 7; $1300.

John D. Wilcox et al. to L. Zimmerman; ½ acre, S 15, 1 S, 1 E, May 14; $3000.

M. P. Stafford and wife to Latourelle Falls W. R. Co.; right of way, October 17, 1887; $100.

J. Dickson et al. to F. Riffle; 5 acres, S 25, 1 N, 1 E, May 11; $1125.

Charles S. Beers to Marion Brower; 160 acres, S 8, 1 S, 6 E, May 10; $500.

S. B. Cummins to Same; 160 acres, S 8, 1 S, 6 E, May 10; $500.

A. J. Allmen and wife to N. Simmonsen et al.; 120½ acres, S 31, 1 N, 3 E, May 12; $3012 50.

Total for the day, $17,220 50.

THE MONMOUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Correspondent Writes of its Present Efficiency and Urges Financial Aid for It.

CORVALLIS, May 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your paragraph from the *Fortnightly Review*, headed "A Hint to Educators" and "It is Not the Man Who Knows Most Who Teaches the Best," reminds me of my last week's visit to our Western Oregon training school at Monmouth.

In a quiet village two miles from the railroad has grown up an institution that I consider is one of the most valuable of the state; spacious halls, able professors, 180 eager and wide-awake students, and an atmosphere permeated with the idea of the lifework now in its initiatory process. The strongest and highest motives are placed before the students whilst they are trained to conscientious work, that Christianity of the heart will help them to be the best trainers of the moral side of the children so soon to be submitted to their care.

That this institution started by private and Christian enterprise is valued by the teachers of the future, is evident by the numbers enrolled on its books, and I trust, sir, that when the time comes you will lend your valuable aid in causing it to be recognized by the state. The board of education recognize it, inasmuch that on the Monmouth training are based life certificates of teachers. The state, thinking of her own welfare, should be interested in the training of her children, and what is more likely to turn out efficient teachers than a school in which they are themselves taught the best methods of imparting instruction? In these days when specialists win the palm, why should the state, undertaking the matter of instruction of her children, neglect the specialist's training?

I trust it may some day be made obligatory that all would-be teachers avail themselves of normal training. There would then be fewer young people going out to teach country schools, who have none of the qualifications of the instructor, no matter the amount of school knowledge they may have accumulated. And there would then be less damage to the pupils from an ever-recurrent change of plan, for the next teacher, wise in the same methods, would be competent to take them up just where the last teacher laid them down.

In this country, where the pupil-teacher plan of Europe is not in use, it seems to me that a normal school is a necessity, and the most economic way for the state to supply it is to supplement with her own the noble works and institutions that are already giving inspirations to our future educators.

L. A. N.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR. APPLY TO C. H. WILCOX, 150 First st. 12m3

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER GIRL. INQUIRE at A. A. Catlin's, 268 Second street. 6mtf

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BOX NAILERS. Apply at once to Clatsop Mill Co., Astoria; Or. 12m7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply between 9 and 1, No. 97 East Park.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GENERAL TAILOR. Steady employment at union prices. Apply to J. M. BEUTGEN, Baker City. 10m6

ANY PERSON, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, OUT of employment can easily make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars call at Room 9, Council building, N. E. cor. Third and Washington sts. 21a1m

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER, ONE that is a good sander by hand; steady employment; wages (3 50) three dollars and fifty cents per day. C. T. BRACKETT, 1113 R. R. st., Tacoma. 10m4

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS $10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBber undergarment. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill. 8m12t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH can be made by working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co, 1009 Main st, Richmond, Va

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WITH 7 OR 8 ROOMS wanted; references given. Address MRS. NEWMAN, Esmond Hotel, at once. 12m3

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, SUITABLE for genteel boarders; must be pleasantly located, and contain at least ten rooms; will give best of city references. Address B. A. M., care Oregonian. (11mtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AND SMALL HOUSE in Sellwood. Mrs. W. Whalen, care Oregonian. 11-3

ALBINA LOTS—LOTS 3 AND 5, BLOCK 15, Multnomah addition, for sale. Will be sold very low. Send propositions to H. E. CROSS, Attorney at Law, Oregon City. 9m7

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOOD RIVER—LARGE furnished house, with 40 acres of land. Inquire at 467 Seventh street. 8m1m

AT A BARGAIN—1½ ACRES IN FOREST Grove, two blocks from Pacific University; good house and barn, plenty of fruit. For particulars apply to T. W. PITTINGER, Albina. 3m13

$2700 WILL BUY SIX LOTS 100x270 FEET, on Williams Avenue, being 270 feet on said avenue and also on line of proposed street car; only 2 blocks from Albina schoolhouse. For a few days only, apply to E. HILL, office in Hill's block, Albina. Half cash. 10m4t

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 332 ACRES soil good, all level, well watered, conveniently located; 100 acres fenced and cross-fenced; 40 acres in cultivation, balance light clearing; house and barn not very good; price very low. Apply to C. O. T. WILLIAMS, Oregon City, Or. 1m14

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES AT WILLSBURG; good house and large barn, two acres in orchard, fine land, well watered; eight acres in cultivation; price, $4000. Also five and ten acre tracts at Willsburg, very cheap. Lots in East Portland. OVERTON DOWELL, 105 L st., East Portland. 11m4

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 acres, within 12 miles of Oregon City; 70 acres in cultivation, splendid house and barn, watered by living springs; close to school and church; will sell the land, horses, hogs and complete farming outfit, and growing crops, for $3500; one-half cash, balance on long time at 8 per cent. interest. D. E. BUDD, 130 First street. 27a1*tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF THE Pacific Iron Works, consisting of Engine, Lathes, Planing Machines, Drill Presses, Punch and Shives Bolt Cutter, Blacksmithing Tools, Patterns and Foundry Tools, with Engine and Boiler, now in use; will be sold at very reasonable terms. For further particulars address Johnson & Carroll, 88 Madison st. 8mtf

FOR SALE—A NICE BUGGY AND HARNESS, in good order; will sell cheap. Call at grocery, cor. B and North Tenth sts. 12m5

FOR SALE—ONE FINE HORSE AND BUGGY; also a good driving horse. Apply at 120 Sixth st., bet. Washington and Alder. 11m3

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 13mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YOKE OF YOUNG WORK cattle for sale cheap. Apply at Fifth and Pine next Monday and Tuesday. 10m6

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6tf F. BOTEFUHR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND BUSINESS OF a small lodging house, centrally located. Everything new. R. A. FRAME, 133½ First st. 9m7

IF YOU KNOW ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT the hotel business, and can invest $750, come to us, and we will show you and sell to you a good business for the investment and a money-making affair. Full value in furniture and fixtures. Apply to 8m7 KRAEMER & VOOS, Room 5, Mulkey bldg.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. A. W., care Oregonian. 14a1m

A GOOD DRUG BUSINESS IN A FLOURISHING mining town near Spokane Falls can be purchased reasonably; about $4000 stock. For further particulars address G. Fairman, Spokane Falls, W. T. (26a1m

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T. 4atf

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BATH, in private family. 290 Fourth st. 12m2

TOLEDO LODGING HOUSE, 246½ FRONT ST. Lodgings 25c, 50c. and $1 per day. Special rates to immigrants. 11m1m

FOR RENT—A VERY NICELY AND NEWLY furnished front room. Inquire No. 13 Fifth st., between A and B. 10m7

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

WHAT'S THE USE OF RUNNING THE TOWN over for a room? THE EMPIRE will tell you all about them free. Over 500 listed. 1mtf

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, one block from postoffice; bath. 141 Morrison street, N. W. cor. Seventh. 3atf

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each, front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping. 372 First street. 5atf

$10—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, CONSISTING of four pleasant rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at 288 11th st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia.

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market streets, to respectable parties without children, unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Also furnished rooms for same.

ELEGANT SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS FOR rent, with first-class board or without. Inquire at 283½ Washington st; references required. Notice—Mrs. Marks (late of Walla Walla) has taken charge of the kitchen and dining room, and is ready to receive boarders by the day, week or month. The table is supplied with the best in the market, and the cooking is in German style. 25a1m

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE—A HOUSE WITH 7 rooms and bath centrally located for rent and furniture for sale by PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, Agents. 9m7

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE COR. 17TH and D streets. (6mtf) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. BROWN, NATURAL Clairvoyant, tells past, present and future, gives advice and tells results of business lawsuits, journeys, etc., at res., 73 Columbia st. Sittings daily; ladies $1, gents $2. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. 10m7

YOU CAN GET FRESH BUTTERMILK DAILY at the creamery, 213 Fourth street, between Taylor and Salmon. 8m7

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GALVANIZED Iron Cornices and Metallic Skylights. Send for Ill. Catalogue. J. C. Bayer, 265, 267 Second st., Portland.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOE DAVENport. Any one knowing of his whereabouts or having seen him in the last ten days will confer a favor by reporting such to his wife. MRS. HATTIE DAVENPORT, La Camas, Washington Terr. 12m7

MADAM ROSSELDEN, SCOTCH SEERESS—Past, present and future revealed; information given on business, love, marriage, etc. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Office hours from 1 to 9 P. M. Vermont House, cor. First and Jefferson. 12m1m

A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD JOB PRINTING office with established business for sale cheap. For further particulars inquire at 109 North 14th street, Portland, 5m1m

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future; consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 134 Stark st., between 6th and 7th. 8m1m

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

TO PRINTERS—AN INDEPENDENT SEVENcolumn newspaper for sale; only paper in one of the best counties in Oregon; county seat of 100 people; ill-health reason for selling. Address NEWSPAPER, care Oregonian. 9m7

NOTICE—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FIRST SERIES in stock of the Sellwood Building and Loan Association will be received by Geo. P. Dorris, Secretary, at Sellwood, Oregon, or applications can be made to Thos. A. Stephens, Odd Fellows' bld'g, Portland, Or.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

FRESH MAPLE HONEY—A LOT OF THE celebrated maple honey made this spring expressly for G. O. Bailey, 55 North Second street, by M. A. Goodnough, of South Waldon, Vermont, just received. This is the genuine article, and the finest ever received here. (11m7) G. O. BAILEY.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of Portland Merchant Tailoring Parlors is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Neimeyer retiring. Mr. Lane will continue the business at the same place. All claims against the firm or business will be paid by Mr. Lane, who will be pleased to have his friends call on him.
G. NEIMEYER.
CHAS. H. LANE.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage, and wishing them to continue their favors to my successor, I remain respectfully yours, G. NEIMEYER.
Portland, Oregon, May 10, 1888. 12m3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. Johnson and R. Peterson, doing business as proprietors of the Front Street Grist and Feed Mill, in Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon under the firm name and style of Johnson & Peterson, has been and hereby is dissolved, P. Johnson retiring from the partnership, and R. Peterson continuing in such business, and all persons having accounts and dealings with such partnership can settle and adjust the same with R. Peterson, he being hereby authorized to settle up and adjust the business and affairs of such partnership and to collect and receipt for all moneys due or belonging to said partnership.
RASMUS PETERSON.
12m3 P. JOHNSON.

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE—NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, entered April 21, 1888, in a cause therein pending wherein Albert G. Bogert et. al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Holladay, executor, substituted for Ben. Holladay, deceased, et al., are defendants, the undersigned, receiver therein, will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, at the door of the county court house of said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, May 31, 1888, ten thousand, being all the shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Real Estate Company. The stock will be offered for sale in lots of five hundred shares each, and will be sold to the highest bidders respectively, upon this understanding and condition, to-wit: That after the stock has been bid off in lots as aforesaid the stock will be offered for sale in one lot of ten thousand shares, and will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, in case his bid for the stock as a whole exceeds the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid; but if the bid for the stock as a whole does not exceed the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid, then the stock will be declared sold to the respective bidders for the several lots of stock.
Dated Portland, Oregon, April 24, 1888.
G. G. GAMMANS, Receiver.

The property owned by the Oregon Real Estate Company, and which is represented by the stock of said company to be sold as above set forth, consists principally of about fourteen hundred lots, fifty by one hundred feet each, situated in the choicest residence portion of the city of East Portland. That part of the property adjacent to the eastern terminus of the new iron bridge between Portland and East Portland will soon be desirable for business purposes, while the high level land extending for a mile back from the river offers chances for homes that will be eagerly seized upon when the land is offered for sale in lots and blocks. A year ago three of the leading real estate dealers of Portland appraised this property at over a half million of dollars, and since then it has advanced considerably in value. This stock is to be sold to pay off $350,000 claims against the estate of Ben Holladay. 24a35

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front street, between Washington and Stark

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc.; repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 50 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 13.

The republican tariff cuts half the tax from sugar. It ought to cut it all.

Advices from New York indicate that Gresham will have a large majority of the seventy-two delegates from that state.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* comes out in new dress, enlarged page and greatly improved. It is much the best paper in Washington territory.

The national republican convention will contain 822 delegates. Twenty of these will come from the territories and the District of Columbia. It will require 412 to nominate.

Denver is growing at an astonishing rate. Last year 1600 houses were erected in the city. This year the number will reach 2500. Oregon is furnishing a considerable part of the lumber.

Gov. Hill, of New York, was for a long time a favorite with many democrats for the presidency, and it seemed probable a year ago that he would be able to contest with Cleveland for it. Now it is a question whether he can be nominated again for governor in New York.

Bill Nye has some great remarks on "moving." He says: "The rich and poor do not worry so much over this matter as the great middle class. The rich do not have to move, but the middle classes, who load themselves down with a feeble imitation of grandeur and yet do not feel able to own a house, have to suffer."

The following little story will stand for Voorhees's reflections after Ingalls got through with him:

"Dear me," said the little Boston boy, after intellectual suasion had failed, and they had spanked him for the first time: "if I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experiment."

Persons who arrived from New York state yesterday say the fields and trees are almost as bare as they were in January. The spring in that state has been very late and very cold and many crops will not have time to ripen before frost comes. It is no wonder, then, that Oregon presents the appearance to these people of a veritable garden of paradise.

It is technically incorrect, as Gen. Curtis, of New York, says, to speak of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The E. D. Baker post, of Philadelphia, have elected him to be what they call a "contributing friend," which amounts to about the same thing as honorary membership in an organization less absolutely limited.

Some people think the women voters of Washington territory have no influence; but they appear to be having considerable to say in the matter of the prospective republican delegate to congress. One who has looked up the subject claims that the republicans who have so far been spoken of for the office are all open advocates of woman suffrage.

Mr. John P. Irish, democrat, of California, comes into Oregon to advocate free trade in wool. The platform adopted by his party in his own state in 1886, complained because the wool tariff was not high enough. We quote this passage: "The present tariff on wool is an unjust discrimination against a great industry, and we denounce the same and demand the restoration of the tariff of 1867."

It is believed that the trust created by the late Samuel J. Tilden in his will is illegal under a recent decision of the New York court of appeals. The decision did not relate to the pending contest in his case, but to another will case in which the same principle is apparently involved. The Tilden trust was formed in his will to manage a public library for New York city, and he bequeathed the sum of $5,000,000 for that purpose.

Another atrocious murder is reported from Harney valley. The motive was robbery, and the unknown assassin waylaid his victim on the public highway. The people of Harney valley are very prompt at dealing with crime when they can lay their hands upon the perpetrators; but the hunting down of a murderer to whom there is no clue other than the dead body of his victim, is a more expensive task than most county sheriffs can afford. Here is a proper place for Governor Pennoyer to exercise his prerogative, and offer a reward for the capture and conviction of the man who murdered James Bright.

Seattle finds much comfort in looking over the pages of the new "Oregon, Washington and Idaho Gazetteer," lately published by R. L. Polk & Company, because the comparison with Tacoma is very much in the former city's favor. The pages devoted to the names of business people and firms of Tacoma number 22⅓, while the number of pages devoted to those doing business in Seattle is 83¼. The number of school children enrolled in Tacoma a month ago was 1346, while in Seattle the number was 2003. The statistics of the revenue of the two postoffices shows a ratio of excess in favor of Seattle of about 50 per cent. Tacoma is growing very fast but she is not yet ahead of Seattle, although the latter finds no place on Tacoma maps.

It is now believed that the judiciary committee of the senate will investigate very fully the history of Fuller before reporting on the question of his confirmation. Many protests against confirmation have been received by the committee. The objections offered are that Fuller is not a big enough man for the place, that he has had no judicial experience, that he is not a broad-gauge lawyer, and in his practice has been given to technicalities and tricks more than to solid jurisprudence, that he was a copperhead during the war, and on the bench will undoubtedly take grounds against the constitutional amendments and legislation resulting therefrom. These charges are made in detail by several writers, and Mr. Fuller's record as a member of the Illinois legislature is also referred to by many.

The National Association of Builders, in convention at Cincinnati in February last, recommended the establishment of trade schools, such as are supported by the state and municipal governments of Germany, Austria, France and Russia. When the trade-school instruction is finished and the graduate can prove by an examination before a committee of master mechanics that he has profited by it, a term is to be served at real work. No time is fixed for the length of his term, but when the young man is old enough to do a full day's work and able to pass a second examination, he is to be recognized as a journeyman. Under this system the number of skilled American workmen would increase. At present nearly one-third of the skilled workmen in the United States are of foreign birth, and in New York City in many of the trades where the highest wages are paid, the foreigners outnumber the Americans. Some of the trade papers are printed partly in English and partly in a foreign language, and in many workshops no English is spoken. This result is a consequence of the tyrannical and exclusive rules enforced by so many labor unions.

WANTED, THE HOTEL.

A great many persons who have large property and business interests in Portland have not yet subscribed to the stock for the new hotel, and others who have subscribed have not subscribed enough.

Briefly, there now is wanted, to complete the total of $500,000, which will buy the ground and build the hotel, the sum of $60,000. Some of our citizens have done all, and more than was ever expected of them—more than anybody could justly have expected; but others are still delinquent. The additional $60,000 must now be raised.

Nothing is so much wanted at Portland as a fine hotel. Nothing else would do so much to induce and promote investments here. Persons who come to Portland from the East or from California either make very short stays or do not stop at all, just because they do not find the hotel accommodations they require. A large and fine hotel, well kept, would detain them till they could look about and begin to interest themselves in Portland and the surrounding country. Investments would follow and industries would be promoted. Portland should have a hotel whose fame, spread abroad, would bring great numbers here.

It is now within reach. But those who have not yet done their part should promptly come to the front and do it. There is nothing else that Portland needs so much; nothing else that would so promote the growth of the city, attract capital, cause investments to be made, enhance the value of property and secure to Portland its permanent hold upon the business of the Northwest.

HARD CONDITIONS.

Nothing but a larger Christian heart and kindlier Christian hand will ever serve to abate those evils which men and women both feel in great cities when avarice grasps the lion's share of the profits and makes wages so low that the home life of the poor worker is so wretched and indecent as to debase the inmates and cultivate indelicacy into immorality. A tenement house that is comfortable, giving a man, for $1 50 a week, two rooms and a scullery with a separate sink and closet, can be built and return 6 per cent. on the investment; but to make 20 per cent. on the same, the house is crowded, dark, ill-ventilated, with no repairs, no chance to be clean, or quiet, or comfortable. But as an able writer on the subject of tenement house reform and the wrongs of labor has said, "When philanthropy pays but 6 per cent. and abuse pays 20 per cent., no law will abate the vice bred by poverty, until landlords and employers consent to a decent division of profits that makes it possible for the poor to have better homes."

Henry George fondly imagines that the cure of poverty lies in the enforcement of his pet theory of land ownership, when it lies largely in an increasing popular respect for the golden rule and the sermon on the mount, but if the pulpit cannot preach men into humaner and juster methods of business the law will not do it by enacting Henry Georgeism. What poverty wants is not charity; it only wants Christian justice and exemption from extortion. Progress up from poverty will take place when the upper air in which landlords and employers live ceases to smell like an absentee owner in Ireland. A society has been formed among the working women of New York city that is intended to found trade organizations among the women where they do not now exist; see that the laws relative to the protection of women and children in the factories and shops are enforced and decent conduct accorded them; to also form a labor bureau to facilitate exchange of labor between country and city.

INGERSOLL AND ARNOLD.

Mr. Gladstone's criticism of Robert G. Ingersoll is described by the Boston *Herald* as another proof that his views "have been found worthy of replies by distinguished men in various relations of life. Judge Jeremiah Black, one of the sharpest lawyers and politicians of the century, went after them; Prof. George P. Fisher, the distinguished ecclesiastical authority of Yale, has given them an elaborate reply, and now, to crown all, the great literary ex-premier of Great Britain, and, as many hold, the first statesman of the age, enters the lists against the redoubtable colonel. He has succeeded in making a sensation surpassed by none of his contemporaries."

Outside of the fact that Col. Ingersoll, as a man of wit and humor, which Matthew Arnold was not, is tempted into what is termed irreverence for what he does not believe, Ingersoll is not a whit more of a heretic than Arnold. Arnold is a Pantheist, and no more believes in a personal God than Ingersoll. Arnold rejects miracles of the bible as sweepingly as Ingersoll. Arnold held intellectually the same doctrine as Herbert Spencer, who is Ingersoll's master in philosophy. Arnold stood for English scepticism and materialism as absolutely as that other great child of Oxford, Cardinal Newman, stands for the Gladstone religious temperament which has been happily described as "putting intuition before reason and faith before demonstration."

It is a curious fact that Arnold, the son of an eminent English clergyman, went out of the English church into rationalism, and Ingersoll, the son of an orthodox Congregationalist preacher, has reached the same views in America. Cardinal Newman went over to Rome as the only refuge against the logical drift of the Protestant church, and his brother the Rev. Francis W. Newman followed Arnold into rationalism.

It is an interesting illustration of the fact that men of brains and independent thought become materialists or spiritualists by force of radical differences of mental constitution. Father Walworth, of Albany, objected to Ingersoll's eulogizing Conkling before the New York legislature. This was absurd. He might as well have objected to his addressing a court or a political meeting.

CHARLES LAMB.

A new edition of Charles Lamb's letters has just been published. Lamb was born in 1775, and died in 1834. His grave in the old church yard of Edmonton is reported very much neglected, which is not strange among a people who have not yet erected a monument to Cromwell, Byron or Shelley. Besides great soldiers, sailors, statesmen and bishops of the established church, nobody gets a monument in England unless he has been a tory man of letters. Lamb had the misfortune, if it be a misfortune, to be so fine a humorist, that the world thinks of him as it does of Tom Hood, chiefly as a genial man of jest and light, graceful sentiment. As a matter of fact, Lamb was a man of rare critical genius, and the author of some of the purest and best English prose writing that ever was penned. His little poem, "When Maidens Such as Hester Die," is a bit of tender, delicate verse that is very dear to all men of poetic taste. Lamb was so just a critic that he frankly says of his review of Wordsworth's "Excursion," in the *London Quarterly*: "It was the 'prettiest piece of prose I ever writ,' and Gifford has spoiled it, 'putting his damn'd shoemaker phraseology (for he was a shoemaker) instead of mine, which has been tinctured with better authors than his ignorance can comprehend, for I reckon myself a dab at *prose; verse I leave to my betters!*"

Lamb was a man of such fascinating gentleness of heart and unselfish nature, that he was passionately loved by men so different as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hood, Proctor, Landor, Hazlitt, Southey, De Quincy and Leigh Hunt. His critical estimate of them was always singularly accurate and unprejudiced by his warm friendship and admiration. He told Coleridge that his lines on "Joan of Arc" degraded the heroine into a "pot girl;" that while "Southey cannot vie at all with you in the sublime of poetry, he tells a plain tale better." He singled out "The Ancient Mariner" as Coleridge's best work when Southey sneered at it as "a Dutch attempt," and he angered Wordsworth so greatly by preferring his "Tintern Abbey" to his didactic efforts that Wordsworth wrote back that if Lamb's range of sensibility was more extended he would understand that Milton was a far greater poet than Shakespeare, because he possessed in a degree exceeding other poets a certain union of tenderness and imagination, which union, as the highest species of poetry, Wordsworth himself "was proud to aspire to." He then cited several passages of his own as combining "in an extraordinary degree" this "union of tenderness and imagination;" and Lamb, quoting them to Manning as really good poetry, goes on to say: "But after one has been reading Shakespeare twenty of the best years of one's life to have a fellow start up and prate about some unknown quality which Shakespeare possessed in a degree inferior to Milton and *somebody else!!!*"

Lamb laughed unceasingly at this egotism of Wordsworth, and wrote one of his friends sarcastically: "Wordsworth, the great poet, is coming to town. He says he does not see much difficulty in writing like Shakespeare, if he had a mind to try it. It is clear that nothing is wanting but the mind."

He humorously styles himself "a faithful one-Godite," meaning a Unitarian. Lamb was the son of a servant, a butler to an English lawyer. His father was a bright man, however, of great natural powers of humor and considerable talent as a writer for one of his station and education. Lamb learned some Greek and Latin at school, but his fine English style was formed by his constant feeding on Shakespeare and the whole range of the English drama of the Elizabethan age. He was too fond of liquor and tobacco, but his passionate love of books, and his tender, life-long devotion to his insane sister, kept him from sinking into degraded habits. His remarkable essay, "The Confessions of an Inebriate," has been accepted by many readers as a personal experience, but it is only a wonderful bit of literary art. A man of delicate physique, high-strung, nervous temperament, he had shown, when but 20 years of age, signs of that hereditary insanity which was terribly exhibited by his sister Mary, who stabbed her mother to death in 1799. Lamb broke off his engagement of marriage and devoted himself to this unfortunate sister until his death, in 1834.

As a humorist in prose whose humor is weighted with fine thought, Lamb belongs in the first rank. As a humorist in poetry and as a writer of fine lyrics of tender sentiment and serious dramatic power, Tom Hood stands on a hight to which Lamb with charming frankness confessed he never ventured to climb, and yet the men were, in moral purity and domestic heroism, very like each other, and were most fondly attached. Hood was abstemious, but of consumptive constitution, and died of overwork at 46 years of age. It was creditable to Sir Robert Peel that he ordered Lamb's pension continued to his sister, who did not die until 1847, and Hood's pension continued to his wife when he crossed life's "Bridge of Sighs" to eternity.

WOMAN AND HER WORK.

The report of the Women's Christian Union, published in THE OREGONIAN last week, was an interesting and instructive document. Perusal of it makes every man ask himself the question, why is that in city or country, on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, every philanthropist seems to be wrestling with the question, "what shall we do with our girls?" There is no lack of organized benevolence in the world; there are hospitals; there are homes for the aged and helpless; there is no lack of schools where girls can be educated. But to educate a woman by scholastic training no more assures her of a decent income than it does a man. Every great city, every large town, is crowded with poor lawyers and physicians, who were respectable graduates of the schools; Australia has many Oxford graduates that can hardly earn their salt, while New York has scores of English and German university men struggling for every chance of employment from reporting for cheap flash newspapers to working in cracker bakeries. That is the testimony of Shirley Dare, an able woman, who cites these facts, and says: "There is hardly work enough in the world for the men educated for it, and the invasion of women into the market-place can only increase the competition to a fearful pass." There is no room for women in the press, unless she be a person of exceptional industry and brilliancy. To a well-trained woman writer the editor of a Boston society journal said: "I can't pay your prices; there are any number of women on Beacon street and Back Bay glad to send in work at three dollars a column to pay for their gloves, and plenty of young lawyers on Court street willing to do the same to get something to eat." Harvard and higher education is a good thing, but it will no more give a woman a good income than a law school or a theological seminary will lift a man up to decent self-support without a desperate struggle. Shirley Dare points out that the case is no better with artists or musicians or teachers. We quote:

> I see well-born women, carefully educated, well connected, living at the top of business blocks, cooking and sleeping in their studios, often keeping their rooms a week at a time without passing the endless stairs to the street, growing thin and haggard with privation, and toiling ceaselessly at their brushes as any shopworker at her sewing machine.
>
> As for teachers, ask any educational agency for the chances of employment. There are a hundred applicants for every vacancy likely to occur in the next five years, and this hundred is doubled every other year by the shoals of girls graduating from normal schools. Women doctors are nearly as badly off as artists, though they usually have some capital to begin on. But when the little inheritance from father or grandfather is spent in waiting, the young doctor must live on her own pellets if she is a homeopath, or give services for board in country resorts, as the custom is.

When work and wages are divided among the thousands of so-called educated women qualified for skilled labor of any sort, it is doubtful whether they would average $1 a day. Medical reports are quoted in proof that the majority of cultivated women that are confronted with the competition of real life, that every year grows more intense "are aged at fifty, with the wrinkles and gray hair fit for seventy-five, and soon after die of overstrain or break down in mind. Imbecility and hysteria increase, to say nothing of insanity, while the standard of effective labor, intellectual and physical, rapidly lowers, because the stamina of the race is worn out."

These facts are sufficient to confirm that increasing common sense which decides that what both men and women need are not more normal schools and school teachers that send the graduate out into the world with little beside a sickly false pride that not even the prospect of starvation will persuade them to suppress. The effort of the Women's Christian Union, in Portland, is at least in the right direction, since it does not propose to educate women above the world in which they are obliged to earn their bread. A writer in a recent issue of London *Truth* points out that there is plenty of work for the daughters of the middle classes to do, if parents will only teach them to prepare for such work and educate the girls to accept it instead of whining about occupations that are not "genteel." Good cooks are scarce; why are not girls of the middle class, who expect to earn their bread, taught to cook? Why is a French cook a superior master of the culinary art? Because he begins in the kitchen at 10 years of age, and at 20 is fit to be second or third cook. Every woman ought at 18 to be a competent cook; she would not have to be an artist in her profession to secure a comfortable support. Even in England where wages are very much lower than in America a good female cook is worth $350 a year. We knew the daughter of an eminent New England preacher, a doctor of divinity, who on her father's death took entire charge of the cooking at a large female seminary. Her mother had taught her to take care of her father's house and with this home knowledge to start with she made herself competent for a more extended field of culinary superintendence. London *Truth* points out that a girl of the middle classes, trained as a competent dressmaker and hairdresser, and competent to write a good hand and spell correctly, would be preferred as a lady's maid, and would be regarded and treated by her employer as a private secretary. But instead of stepping into decent employments which they can fill, the girl who is dependent in England or America hastens to be an artist or a musician, or lives from hand to mouth in a kind of shabby genteel way hoping to make a marriage that will lift her above the necessity of work. An intelligent girl ought to be ashamed not to be both a skillful needle woman and cutter. All this knowledge is attainable by any girl of sound mind. To be a cook, a chambermaid, a lady's maid, a dressmaker does not require exceptional talents, but since art and music are gifts, to be a mediocre artist or musician is to be a helpless creature in this world. Women in increasing numbers are becoming clerks, book-keepers, saleswomen, trained nurses, typewriters, shorthand correspondents, hotel house-keepers, advertising canvassers and commercial travellers, but the competition is so severe that many excellent women are sure to be crowded out in the struggle, and it is the part of wisdom for them to put their "shabby genteel" pride in their pockets and step into the various branches of the field of domestic service, which pay good wages and can be made to pay double the present rates, if competent girls will not continue to surrender such service to incompetent, ignorant and repulsive hands.

There is one woful want in Portland, and that is its absence of large manufacturing establishments where boys and girls, when they leave the common schools can get work. In the shirt factories of Troy, N. Y., a city of 60,000 people, the wages of the girls in the stitching-rooms are from $10 to $15 per week; of the girls in the laundries, from $12 to $20 a week. These girls earn these wages because they are competent help. The wages paid by Boston for the average of woman's labor are only from $5 to $10, and although Boston is but a half a day's ride from Troy, the wages of the Troy girls keep up because the average Boston female worker cannot fill the Troy female worker's place. This fact shows what a vast number of women in great cities get low wages because they cannot do good work in employments like shirt making and laundrying, that a woman ought to know something about from childhood. It is probably due something to the false and silly home education of women that men, as a rule, excel women in occupations that the latter seem fitted for by nature. Why should a man excel a woman as a tailor, a cook, or a shoemaker?

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

DIED.

May 12, 1888, John Christian Miller, aged 39 years. Funeral from 190½ Jefferson street Monday, May 14, at 2 P. M. Friends invited.

HAIR DRESSING
AT WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers.
LOWEST PRICES. ... 5 WASHINGTON ST.

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H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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To East Portland.
We have a large list of property for sale in this addition, both improved and unimproved, and can sell either in blocks, half-blocks, quarter blocks or single lots, and at prices and on terms to suit all buyers.
TELFER, STEARNS & CO.,
7 Stark Street.
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CLAREMONT!
NO SWAMPS,
NO MALARIA,
HEALTH IS ALL!
Claremont is the finest "Fruit Farm" in Oregon. It contains 176 acres, upwards of fifty acres of which is in fruit.
This property is in a state of the highest cultivation, fine improvements, and is offered as an entirety or in tracts to suit. It pays large interest on the investment; is one-half mile distant from the east line of Belmont Park; will soon be within a few minutes' walk of the street cars, and to parties seeking a suburban home, with a certainty of a large increase in value in the near future, it offers a rare opportunity.
Prices range from $250 per acre. Terms, half cash; balance as per agreement.
Call on us and make an early selection.
J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
13 Stark St.
2m*tf

A FEW GEMS IN REAL ESTATE.
$2,600 will take a two-acre tract of land that is unquestionably the most eligible site for a home in that life-prolonging and health-restoring suburb of Mt. Tabor. A peerless situation; amidst the most charming and attractive surroundings, commanding an unobstructed view of the whole city of Portland. The purest spring water conducted to center of land; where it rises by natural pressure to the height of 35 feet, which item alone is worth the price of the land. Terms of payment easy.
$13,000—11 4-10 acres situate on the celebrated Hawthorne Avenue, 1½ miles from East Portland. Large 2-story dwelling, barn, 1500 bearing fruit trees, spring water. Adapted for subdivision. Terms easy. Apply to
CREITZ, LAMBERT & SARGENT,
10m4*) 1117 Fourth St., East Portland, Oregon.

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SODA FOUNTAINS.
Trade supplied with the Best and Cheapest in the market.
13m6 WM. PFUNDER, First and Ash.

Administrator's Auction Sale.
I will sell at the Courthouse door,
ON MONDAY, MAY 14, at 10 A. M.,
4 ACRES LAND,
Situate in Multnomah county, being all of the northwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section six (6), T. 1 N., R. 1 west, of the Willamette meridian. EDWARD HOLMAN, Administrator of estate of Fritz Spurgarth, dec'd.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer. 13m

NEW TO-DAY.

$2400—7 ROOM 1½-STORY HOUSE; BRICK foundation; fine, central location; fruit and shade trees. This is a No. 1 investment, and cannot help but increase rapidly in value, it being close to Fifth street car line. Also 100 lots, from $100 to $1700, in Albina and vicinity. Also 80 acre farm, $1000; 80 acres, $1200; 160 acres, $2000; 280 acres, $8000—$3000 down, balance to suit buyer. This property produces of fruit alone $2500 yearly. L. A. PATTERSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Fourth and J streets, East Portland, Oregon. 13m-tf

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Oregon, 10 miles from Oregon City; farm contains 320 acres of excellent land of deep, black soil; plenty of water, two good houses, large barn and two storehouses, large apple and prune orchard; location high and healthy, and commands one of the finest views in Oregon. This is the cheapest farm in the Willamette valley at the price asked. For further information apply to J. G. LOMBARD, 70 Oak st. 15a*2aw1m

BOARD WANTED IN COUNTRY FOR MOTHER and baby during summer months. Place must be pleasantly surrounded, easily accessible from Portland. House where there are no other boarders preferred. Only comfortable and cleanly accommodations expected. Address, with location, terms, etc., H. S. B., care Oregonian. 11m-w&sif

FOR SALE—A SMALL LODGING HOUSE OF 12 rooms and bath in the business part of city; will sell part or all of furniture; terms to suit the purchaser. House will clear from $40 to $50 per month. Must be sold by June 1, on account of leaving the city. Address C. T., care Oregonian. 13m-tf

$600—6 ACRES WITH GOOD BOX HOUSE; 2 horses, 2 wagons, cow and 30 cords wood. This land is within 5 miles of this city, for a few days only at this price. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland, Or. 12m2*

LOST—IF THE LADY (WHO IS KNOWN TO Mr. Williams, the usher) will return the fan taken by her from the opera chair at matinee Saturday to Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, rooms 4 and 5, Labbe's building, she will confer a favor. 1t

$1600—½ BLOCK AND HOUSE ON 21st AND Oregon streets.
$1900—New 1½-story house and lot on O and 16th street. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth st., East Portland, Or. 12m2*

CHOICE LOTS IN COUCH AND CARUTHERS addition to Portland, and in Irving's, Holladay's, Stephens and Tibbetts addition to East Portland. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington street. 1t

HOUSE TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE JUNE, south half of double house, 387 Ninth st.; 8 rooms, bath and conveniences, handsomely papered; low rent to desirable tenant. For full particulars call 184 First street. 13m2*

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AGED 12 TO 16. Must be active and intelligent, read and write well, and reside with parents. Apply May 15, bet. 2 and 6 P. M., General Information Bureau, 83 N. 2d st.

WANTED—A PRINTER TO TAKE CHARGE of country paper and attend to editorial work during editor's absence. Permanent employment to a good man. A. F. PARKER, Grangeville, Idaho. (13m

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF first-class Eastern artists who have no equal in hair dressing. Full line of toilet articles constantly on hand. Misses Rosenthal's Parlors, 163 Fourth st. *

INVESTIGATE—INVESTIGATE OUR PRICES on teas and coffees before buying elsewhere. It will surely pay you. Best goods for least money. Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First and 53 Washington st. 1t

FOR RENT—65 SALMON ST., UPPER FLOOR; seven rooms; two bay windows facing plaza; modern conveniences. Store, one-half of 213 Third st. 13m-tf M. C. LYON, 125 Front st.

$2000—$1150 DOWN, WILL BUY 60 ACRES, 20 acres improved, 40 acres fenced, good carp pond, good buildings, county road and R. R. station. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st. 13m-tf

HAIR DRESSING—PARTIES FAVORING MISS Bertha Hecht with orders may rely on prompt execution. Order book at Mellis & Co.'s millinery establishment, 67 Morrison street. 4m*w&s

HANDSOME NEW PRESENTS JUST ARRIVED to be given away with our teas, coffees, spices, and extracts. Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First and 58 Washington st., leaders of low prices. 1t

OUR SULTAN AND ECLIPSE COFFEES CAN'T be beat. Try them and enjoy a cup of delicious coffee. Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First and 53 Washington street. 1t

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with modern conveniences, by man and wife. Address G. R. A., care Oregonian. 1t

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF HORSES AND harness, suitable for lumber or wood hauling. Must be sold soon. Address E. McVEY, Columbia City, Oregon. 13m7-w1

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO IS EXPERIenced in dish-washing; must furnish her own sleeping apartment. Inquire at 163, cor. Morrison and Tenth. 13m-tf

NOTE THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS OFfered in different departments at Meier & Frank's for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Read ad. on local page. 13m2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO OR THREE acres between E. Portland and Mt. Tabor. Write, stating location, area and price, E. L. R., care Oregonian. (*

10 ACRES CLEARED LAND WITHIN TWO miles of East Portland for sale at a very reasonable figure. Apply F. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Pine st. (*

ALBINA—WANTED, TO PURCHASE 2 LOTS near the school house in the Montgomery-Reed tract. Apply to F. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Pine st. (3*

HAY—A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS and oxen; also some first-class timothy. Apply at Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. (20a*tf

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT, list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G. W. Dustin, Real Estate, 3 Morrison st. (21a*tf

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY A MUSIC teacher of good reputation: in return would give lessons and use of piano. Ad. V. R., care Oregonian. 2

THE NEW YORK. 132 FIRST.

LOST—ON TAYLOR, WEST OF SEVENTH ST. a gold pin with crescent set in diamonds. The finder will receive reward by leaving at 132 Taylor st.

WANTED—TO RENT TWO HOUSES, FROM 4 to 6 rooms each, for reliable customers. EAST PORTLAND RENTAL OFFICE, 1228 4th st. 13m2

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family by a lady employed in a wholesale house. Address, stating terms, A. B., care Oregonian. 1t

WHAT IS THAT ON YOUR COLLAR? Only a trifle. She leaned on my shoulder and ate Stone's Candies.

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18f*tf

$1300 WILL BUY NICE CORNER LOT AND new house, with stable, Stephens addition. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st., upstairs. 13m-tf*

TRUNKS REPAIRED AND MADE to order by L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., 147 Front st. 8m*s

DINNER—SUPPER AND BREAKFAST Simmons' Restaurant, No. 32 Stark street, is the place to go for the best. swf

ENERGETIC MEN CAN MAKE MONEY BY applying to C. A. Lord, 92 Morrison st., bet. 8 and 9 A. M. Monday and Tuesday. 13m3

FIRST CLASS CAKE AND BREAD BAKER wishes a situation; references given. Inquire 67 First street, Germania Hall. 13m3

WANTED—CLERICAL POSITION BY YOUNG man of good habits; writes plain and rapid. Address B. S. E., care Oregonian. 13m2

SHOTGUN FOR SALE—NO. 12 PARKER, NEW and in good order, at a discount. Apply to B. LAMBERSON, 27 Stark st., city. 12m3*

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE in good location. Very reasonable. Address COTTAGE, care Oregonian. 11m3*

FOR SALE—THE MORRY COTTAGE, WITH two lots, at North Beach. Apply to THOMPSON & BIGGER, 48 Stark st. 11m3*

FOR SALE—STYLISH DRIVING HORSES, SAFE and fast. Suitable for lady. Inquire J. SORENSEN, 235 G street, city. 12m7*

STYLISH WOOL SUITS, $15.00, worth $18.00; Dressmaking to order at lowest rates. D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. 6m*

FOR SALE OR TO HIRE—A SPAN OF HORSES, harness and spring wagon. Inquire F. LA BELL, 153 Morrison street. 12m2*

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREFERRED) to do general housework in small family at 234 Market street. 13m3

SILK GLOVES AND MITTS. JERSEYS IN Cream, Tan, Gray and black. D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. 6m*

THE CHICAGO DRESSMAKER WILL GIVE you good style and cheap prices. 95 Seventh st., cor. Stark. 1t

FOR FINE BLOODED AND SPEEDY DRIVING horses apply to W. H. Ish, cor. 5th and Pine. 12m4

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 231 E st., bet. 9th and 10th. 13m2

$2750—CHOICE COR. LOT SOUTH PORTland. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st. (*

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of kitchen if desired, at 35 South 3d st. 13m3

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING GOLD and silver. Reward for return of same to 281 7th st.

HE IS STILL THERE—THE MAN FROM Dublin, and is chief cook with Fabre.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD WAITERS at Occidental Hotel restaurant. 13m-tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE salesman at 183 Front street. 13m2

GOOD COAT MAKERS WANTED. CHAS. H. LANE, 31 Morrison street. 13m2

FOR SALE—ONE CART; INQUIRE AT FEED barn, corner Fifth and Pine. 13m3

HOUSE MOVERS WANTED.
CALL AT OTTO KLEEMAN'S ARCHITECT'S office, Dekum building, cor. First and Washington streets. 13m2

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK WITH 12-ROOM dwelling (rented) facing east, corner Tenth and Salmon streets; a 10 per cent. investment.
Beautifully located quarter block, facing east, corner Sixth and College streets.
A bargain—160 acres fruit land 3½ miles from railroad on west side; church, school house and good neighbors. (13mtf) M. C. LYON, 125 Front st.

Holladay's Addition.

Block on Tenth and Weidler	$4,500
Block on Ninth and Grant	3,500
Block on 16th and Weidler	2,500
3 1-5 Lots on 16th and Weidler	1,500
3 1-5 Lots on 14th and Weidler	1,600
3½ Lots on 12th and Weidler	1,800
Inside Lot on 7th and Clay	700
Corner Lot on Eighth and Clay	800

STORY & RUSSELL, 31 Stark St.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 13.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 12, 6:40 P. M.

[illegible]

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.—Northern Pacific—Passed Heron: A. D. [illegible], A. Trimler, M. Lepold, [illegible] Dunlap, W. H. Dunlap, [illegible] Miller, Mrs. W. W. Miller, C. M. [illegible], Mrs. J. G. Hage, Miss [illegible], G. P. Fay, Miss B. S. Bou[illegible], Dudley Evans, [illegible], Ike Blumauer, B. R. [illegible] and 190 immigrants.

[illegible] C.—Passed [illegible]: F. B. Morse and [illegible], A. W. Manning, [illegible], Miss M. E. Potter, [illegible] Coggswell, [illegible] Taylor and 3 children, T. Wood[illegible], wife and child, W. Page and wife, [illegible], Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Chas. [illegible], Mrs. Everett, F. W. Longlee, H. [illegible] and wife, J. B. Tanner, Philip [illegible], J. S. Mansell, [illegible] Cary and wife, R. Rowland, wife and daughter, [illegible] and child, T. Kern and wife, P. Ehlers, P. [illegible], Geo. A. Bowles, Chas. [illegible] and wife, [illegible] and wife, P. S. Carey, [illegible], John Deboe, F. Smith, Wm. [illegible] and 10 immigrants.

[illegible] Line—Passed [illegible]: Huntington; James [illegible], A. Cartwright, S. A. Corey, G. C. [illegible], L. Maxwell, Robert Cassidy, John [illegible], John McLaughlin, Arnold H. [illegible], Geo. McCullough, Wm. Webber, [illegible], G. W. Dempsey, E. D. Hines, [illegible], Joe Flemming, R. Drake, Jas. [illegible], L. D. James, T. Murray, W. H. [illegible], J. M. Ray and wife, J. Chambers, [illegible], Wm. McMullen, C. Clark, An[illegible], Jno. [illegible], H. A. King, Rob't. [illegible], Walker, Mary Sanborn, M. [illegible] Hopkins, A. G. Smith, R. [illegible], Jas. Dow, Thos. Hopper, [illegible], Isaac Glass, B. Magler, J. [illegible], John Green, J. R. Stephens, [illegible] Sullivan, F. S. Allen, Wm. H. Ross[illegible], F. C. Allen and 90 immigrants.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Joseph Watson vs. J. M. Caywood; demurrer to complaint overruled.

[illegible] et al. vs. Emil Weber; motion to make complaint more definite and [illegible].

[illegible] & Bro. vs. M. Peyser, defendant, [illegible] Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company, garnishee; motion to make answer of garnishee more specific argued and submitted.

Thos. G. Reames vs. O. C. Yocum; motion to strike out parts of complaint submitted.

[illegible] E. Burns vs. Co-operative Flint Glass Company; defendant allowed two weeks to [illegible] or plead.

[illegible] ARRIVED IN PORTLAND.

[illegible] of the English staff of physicians, surgeons and specialists, have arrived in Portland and can be consulted until Saturday evening, May 19, at the Holton house. These surgeons return every three months, and to establish a wide reputation in Portland they offer their services for this first [illegible] free of charge. Let every sick person [illegible] the doctors, and where no hope of recovery can be held out, the patient will receive the best of advice. These doctors have had large experience in the hospitals of London, Edinburg, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, New York, etc. To show [illegible] of their skill they offer a large [illegible] if they fail to cure any case they [illegible] of consumption, catarrh, cancer, nervous debility, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, skin, ear and eye diseases, rheumatism and [illegible]. Head office, London, England. [illegible] established in 1870.

IN MEMORIAM.

[illegible] of George B. Chance was [illegible] cemetery on Thursday [illegible] of May, 1888.

[illegible] the sympathies of this [illegible] a strong current, for the boy's [illegible] well known and fully [illegible] him greatly esteemed and [illegible].

[illegible] in Salem on the 31st of May, [illegible] at the time of his death, a [illegible] years old. He was educated in [illegible] schools, where he was distinguished for good humor, correct deportment, [illegible] scholarship. For the past two years [illegible] of dentistry in his father's office, [illegible] of medicine in the medical department of the Willamette university. In the medi[illegible] high rank in all his classes, and [illegible] and friendly regards of perhaps [illegible] of the faculty.

[illegible] to say that he was an exceedingly promising youth—amicable, gentle, [illegible] full of high resolve and noble purpose. He had, in a high degree, the rare gift of [illegible] friends and holding them. In every relation of life—whether of brother, son, or student—[illegible] Chance did his duty; and was all that [illegible] or companion would wish him to [illegible]. The many floral offerings placed on his bier [illegible] friends, sufficiently attested how [illegible].

[illegible], pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed
[illegible] the brow of the early dead.
[illegible] in vain for what once was ours,
[illegible] last gift; bring flowers, pale
[illegible]

[illegible] tribute more appropriately of[illegible] flowers did, but symbolize the inno[illegible] of him on whose bier they were [illegible].

[illegible] strange that the good, the gifted [illegible] taken, while the worthless and [illegible] permitted to remain. We are unable [illegible] these inequalities of adjustment," [illegible] that the Father knows best: and what [illegible] shall question? George has crossed [illegible] and entered a land of sunshine, [illegible] and among those he left be[illegible] memory, green as the sod above his [illegible] will be a silken cord to draw them [illegible].

ONE OF HIS TEACHERS.

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] on the Columbia soon.

[illegible] Sunday boat to Vancouver?

[illegible] new suits are on the streets to-day.

[illegible] about that team, and go early [illegible].

[illegible] specially arranged for the host that [illegible].

[illegible] is talked of. A few "rock[illegible] sallie same last Folth July." [illegible] for sale at a bargain. See [illegible] Davidson about it to-morrow, at 125 [illegible].

[illegible] boating or fishing buys what [illegible] and beverages at L. S. Mayer's, [illegible].

[illegible] bargains in lace flouncings [illegible] dry goods store of McAllen & [illegible] Third street.

[illegible] cash grocery, 45 First street, are [illegible] of granulated sugar for $1. Best [illegible] good corn, 10c per can; 10 [illegible].

[illegible] to hear the Æolian organs at [illegible]. The new 'cello' just received is [illegible]. They will entertain you [illegible] of pieces. This house carries an im[illegible].

[illegible] to-day—the finest suburban [illegible] Fletcher's Oswego gar[illegible] of his fresh May wine, gathered [illegible] delicious strawberries and [illegible] the round trip.

[illegible] Presents Given Away

[illegible] Tea Company, 223 First street [illegible] street. Our list of presents is [illegible]. Call and see them. A [illegible] teas, coffees, spices [illegible] baking powder has no equal. [illegible] Great Eastern Tea Com[illegible] of coffee, Sultan [illegible] and "English Mixed" [illegible] pound. Our 35 [illegible] present [illegible] for circular, mailed [illegible] Washing[illegible].

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

STAYED WITH IT AND WON.—James M. Robinson, for fifteen years a resident of Virginia City, and one of the first dozen men who went to the Cœur d'Alene country on the strength of Pritchard's reports in the summer of 1883, is in the city, on his way to California on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Robinson had a hard and varied experience in the mines, but like all the pioneers who started to the camp, he is at length reaping the reward of his labors. He was the projector of the bedrock flume, which tapped the "old wash" on Fancy gulch, and has recently disposed of his interest in that enterprise. He carries now valuable nuggets as specimens of the product of the great Northern camp, and reports the prospects very bright for a long continued boom throughout that region. His friends anticipate his return with a bride at no distant date.

CHANGE IN TIME.—Commencing to-day, the Atlantic express over the Northern Pacific will leave the foot of G street at 12:50 A. M., instead of 11:15 P. M., and the Pacific express will arrive here at 3:10 A. M. The Northern Pacific express and Walla Walla local will leave Ash street wharf at 10:45 A. M., instead of 10. Passengers going East via the switchback, take breakfast in the dining car, which is attached to the train at Tacoma. The new time card will suit fishermen. Leaving here shortly after midnight, Saturday, they can get to any stream between the Scappoose and Tenino in time for early morning fishing, take a midday nap, have a full evening's fishing, get a night's good rest in the cars, and be ready for work early Monday morning.

STILL ONE MORE WITHDRAWAL.—It leaked out yesterday that J. H. Steffin, of Albina, one of the democratic nominees on the senatorial ticket, has sent his withdrawal to the county committee. The withdrawal, it seems, has been in the committee's hands for several days, but they have withheld it from the public for the reason that they did not want to add to the demoralization of their party. They hoped to induce Mr. Steffin to recall the withdrawal, but an intimate personal friend of Steffin's said yesterday to an OREGONIAN reporter that he would not consent to run under any circumstances. A meeting of the committee was held yesterday to consider the resignation, but what result was reached could not be learned.

INSANE.—Jerry Buckley, the young man Thursday sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the city jail, is unquestionably insane, and will have to be sent to the asylum. He was, up to within a short time ago, a private in the United States army, stationed at Vancouver, and recently he was drummed out of the service for desertion. "Dr" D. W. O'Deal, who was to have been tried in the police court to-day for the larceny of $8 from Charles Dragner, is also insane from the use of liquor, so his case had to be continued. Thursday the police found it necessary to handcuff him to prevent him from injuring himself and others.

SOLD LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Lulu Busch of Albany, who was held to answer by U. S. Commissioner Walton on a charge of selling whisky without a license, was brought down yesterday and committed to the county jail to await trial. She belongs to the same disreputable class as the Hoover woman lately sentenced for the same offense. Albany appears to be making an effort to get rid of this class of undesirable citizens and will be much better off without them.

MAY CALL AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A steamship, which is to be the fourth of the Canadian Pacific Company's line, sailed from Hong Kong May 9. She will touch at San Francisco, and if sufficient flour is offered, will call at Astoria about June 2. The steamships of the Canadian Pacific Company make the run from Yokohama to Vancouver in fifteen days, against seventeen to nineteen by the Pacific Mail to San Francisco.

JOINT POLITICAL DEBATE.—Rev. I. D. Driver, of East Portland, and Prof. G. M. Miller, will discuss the political issues of the day, including not only the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but the tariff, the labor question, modern trusts, and protection of the ballot, at the court house next Wednesday evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Charles H. Lane takes pleasure in announcing that, having purchased Mr. Neimeyer's interest in the Portland merchant tailoring parlors at 31 Morrison street, he will continue the business and invites the public to inspect his complete assortment of goods.

TO OREGON CITY AND OSWEGO.—Friday eleven large iron pulleys for the cement works, Oregon City, were taken up on the Latona, and yesterday she carried about fifty castings of various sizes, some quite large, for the iron works at Oswego.

THE CYCLORAMA.—The great painting of the battle of Gettysburg is open on Sundays from 1:30 to 10 P. M., and it attracts many visitors who cannot attend during the week.

LODGING-HOUSE BURNED.

A Concatenation of Mishaps Hamper the Department and Prevent Prompt Work.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the two-story wooden building at the southwest corner of F and Second streets caught fire and, together with most of the contents, was partially destroyed. Officer Belcher was standing at the Northern Pacific depot when a woman came running down the stairs of the building (the Windsor lodging-house), shouting "Fire!" He ran to box 16 and turned in an alarm. A house which was being moved down Clay street had necessitated the temporary removal of the wire which connected the big bell with the alarm system. No strokes could be given the big bell, and the gongs in the various engine-houses seemed also to be demoralized and some failed to sound the proper numbers. This occasioned some delay, but finally the engines and hose companies reached the scene. Hose Co. No. 1 reached the fire first, and would have been able to extinguish the flames had the pressure of water in the mains been sufficiently heavy. But for some reason the water in the Hydraulic Elevator Company's mains seemed to have a weak head and the stream from the hose could not be thrown up to the top of the burning building. This difficulty lasted for some time, but was finally remedied.

The new Hayes truck met with an accident just as the company was leaving the house which prevented the arrival of that valuable auxiliary at the scene for some time. In running the long truck out of the house, one side struck with great force against one side of the door, nearly tearing it from the hinges. One of the main timbers of the truck was also badly fractured, and the efficiency of the working gear much impaired. However, the ladder was at length hoisted, and a number of firemen managed to climb up and fight the flames to much advantage. To add to the general scene of ill luck, the hose seemed unusually rotten and burst in many places, under ordinary pressure. For none of these unfortunate circumstances, which so delayed the work, could Chief Morgan be justly held responsible. He did all that was possible, and his efforts were efficiently supplemented by the members of the department, who worked like Trojans.

After a stubborn resistance of nearly an hour the fire yielded, and gave up the fight. Considering the long tussle the firemen had, the total damage was small, and the flames were kept within a hundred feet square. The buildings and ground formerly belonged to the estate of George Marshall, but now belong to W. J. Burns. Damages may be stated as follows:

On the building, the loss will probably reach $1800, as the roof and upper story is badly burned, and the first story drenched with water. The loss is fully covered by insurance, the policy being held by the London & Lancashire Insurance Company of Liverpool. The entire second story was occupied as a lodging house, of which Joseph Barbour was proprietor. Barbour lost almost everything. His loss, he estimates at $2000; has no insurance whatever. The Electric saloon at the corner, owned by Martin Curry, sustains a loss of $500; no insurance. The next room south was occupied by R. J. Dooling, who lost $150 worth of personal effects; no insurance. Joseph Marr, who kept a small boarding-house adjoining, loses $350, from water and breakage; no insurance. A. T. Libn, a jeweler, who occupies a small room south of Marr's place, lost about $50, damage from moving and breakage. The two-story wooden building 100x100 feet, standing south of the one damaged, is owned by Phillips & Ainslie, and is used as a lodging house and restaurant. The building had a close call, but escaped with only about $50 damage. During the fire a great deal of furniture was moved out, but there was no necessity for it.

TO ACCOMMODATE COAST PORTS.

Company Organized to Put On and Operate a Steamship.

Yesterday afternoon the Portland and Coast Steamship Company of this city organized by the election of the following directors: Donald Macleay, Charles E. Sitton, F. R. Strong, L. A. Bailey and H. J. Corbett. At a subsequent meeting the directors elected the following officers: President, F. R. Strong; vice-president, L. A. Bailey; secretary and treasurer, H. J. Corbett. The company expect to be in active operation within 60 days from this time.

Briefly stated, the object of the company is to furnish the industries of the coast ports of Oregon and Washington with regular transportation facilities and to bring to the doors of Portland's jobbers a trade, anxious to come—to enable the merchants, manufacturers and farmers of these somewhat neglected ports to sell Portland their surplus and in turn to buy their supplies here. Within the past month THE OREGONIAN has published column after column voicing the complaints of residents of the more isolated regions of Oregon and Washington that there never has been a certainty of getting supplies in, or sending produce out, and calling on Portland to establish a steamship service.

These demands will soon be supplied. The company has a capital stock of $50,000, and more than enough has been subscribed to buy or build a suitable steamer, and if found necessary, two steamers. Regular trips will be made to Gray's Harbor, Shoalwater bay, Tillamook, Alsea and other ports. It will be the policy of the company to accommodate shippers in the fullest sense of the term and thus build up a steady traffic which will increase year by year. The enterprise has the hearty approval of THE OREGONIAN, as it must have from the coast ports and from the business interests of Portland.

BUT HE HELD TO THE LINES.

A Well-Known Citizen Meets With a Serious Accident Through a Runaway.

Mr. Charles Hirstel met with a serious accident last evening at his residence near the corner of Eighth and D streets, by being dragged some distance under his buggy by a frightened horse. Two of his children—a little girl and boy—were also slightly injured by falling from the vehicle. It seems that Mr. Hirstel was just on the eve of starting out to take an evening drive with his children. The horse, which had always been gentle and kindly disposed, was driven up with the buggy in front of Mr. Hirstel's house and was left unhitched. Two of the children were seated in the buggy and Mr. Hirstel was just in the act of lifting another one of his children into the vehicle, when the horse, seeming to take fright at something, suddenly started off. Mr. Hirstel sprang forward and grasped the lines in both his hands, but the animal had such a start that he could not stop it. He was jerked under the buggy by the force and for the distance of nearly a block dragged between the wheels. The horse ran down Eighth street to E and then turned down toward the river. Mr. Hirstel clung desperately to the lines until the horse was caught. Meantime the children had been thrown, or rather, in their fright, fell to the ground.

Mr. Hirstel was at once removed to his house and Dr. C. H. Wheeler and Dr. William Jones summoned. He was covered from head to foot with dirt, and his head was bleedingly profusely from a scalp wound on the right side. An examination showed no very serious injuries. On one side of his head a small gash was inflicted—probably by striking against one of the wheels, or some sharp object on the ground. The wound is not more than one and one-half inches long and does not reach the skull. There is no fracture of the bone nor concussion of the brain so far as it is possible to determine. Though his body is bruised, no bones are broken. The worst that can be said is he has suffered a heavy nervous shock. Last evening he was resting comfortably though his mind was not entirely clear at times.

Both children fortunately escaped with very slight injuries—mere scratches. Under the girl's chin is a very small incision, while above the boy's right eye is a slight cut. Their escape from serious injuries or instant death is remarkable. A broken dash-board is the extent of the damage to the buggy.

VENALITY AND VILLAINY.

Doings of an Infamous Fellow Who Uses a Paper for Purposes of Blackmail.

THE OREGONIAN cannot stoop to bandy epithets with John D. Wilcox, who advertises himself as proprietor of the Portland *News*. We could not soil the pages of THE OREGONIAN by giving an account of the daily life and associations of one who lives in notorious infamy, nor would the importance of the fellow justify it. He has simply been noticed by THE OREGONIAN in his public character as the publisher of a blackmail newspaper; and this was done as a public duty, so that the public might have notice of his methods and be prepared against them. No charges or accusations made by such a person against another are worthy of reply; hence his personal tirade against the editor of THE OREGONIAN must, of course, pass unnoticed. Such as he can defame nobody. He never would have been noticed by THE OREGONIAN at all but for his attempts to use the paper he controls for extortion of money, and for his own political advancement, under cover of professed devotion to the public interests. Of the methods of such a person the public have a right to be advised, and this public service THE OREGONIAN has rendered. Such a career, pursued through infamy, will end in infamy, and in this case the end is not distant.

For verification to the public of the statement made by THE OREGONIAN which Wilcox pronounces false, it may be proper to say that his demands were first submitted through George A. Steel, who, however, regretted that such demands were made. These demands, as stated some time ago by THE OREGONIAN, were three, namely: First, that Wilcox be paid $1500 in cash for support of the republican ticket by himself and his paper; second, that he be nominated on the ticket as one of the representatives in the legislature; third, that assurance be given that one-half the proceeds of the district attorney's office should go to his associate, R. M. Dement. Subsequently he himself appeared before a number of those whom he supposed to be directors of party affairs, and insisted that these demands should be granted. Sheriff Jordan, Joseph Simon and many others were present. Wilcox put on a swaggering and insolent manner, and intimated that he would do dreadful things if he was not "recognized." Remonstrance against his shameless demands was found to be useless, and finally he was told that there were no resources for payment of the money he demanded. Quite a body of the delegates to the county convention were present, and they said he could not be put on the legislative ticket because he was not a fit associate for gentlemen; and as for his third demand—half the proceeds of the district attorney's office for Dement—they could not make that arrangement, and would not if they could. Wilcox departed, apparently full of rage, and muttering threats. Subsequently he saw John P. Ward, whom he told very plainly that "if the matter were not fixed up soon he would open the fight; that Mr. Simon could fix this up or take the consequences." As stated in THE OREGONIAN of Friday, it looks, from the course of Wilcox in his *News*, that it hadn't yet been "fixed up."

This statement is due to the public as an explanation of the course of Wilcox and his blackmail newspaper. The chief reason for making the statement is to advise the public of the character of Wilcox's paper, so as to warn them against being blackmailed by it. There can be nothing more despicable, nor in many ways more dangerous, than such a newspaper. Fortunately, such a newspaper never survives long.

Vancouver, B. C., Real Estate.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TERMINUS.
Population: 1885, 0; population, 1888, 7000. Write for information to HOLLAND & ARCHER, Real Estate Brokers, Vancouver, B. C.

Get you a home of four or five acres in the Davidson tract on the Base line road; west of Mt. Tabor. See photographer Davidson about it.

IT BEGINS WELL OFFICERED.

Industrial Fair Directors Select a Captain and Lieutenants.

By-Laws Adopted, and the Association Ready to Commence the Work of Getting up a Great Big Fair.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR OFFICERS.

President..............Van B. DeLashmutt
Vice-President..............Frank Dekum
Secretary..............J. C. Moreland
Treasurer..............E. J. Jeffery
Executive Committee: The President, The Vice-president, George B. Markle, Jr, T. M. Richardson, Wm. Kapus.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Industrial Fair Association was held last evening at the office of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company; present: Van B. DeLashmutt, Frank Dekum, Geo. B. Markle, Jr., Donald Macleay, R. P. Earhart, D. S. Tuthill, A. H. Johnson, Ira F. Powers, J. C. Moreland, E. A. King, L. Samuel, W. B. Ayer, C. B. Duhrkoop, Chas. E. Ladd, T. M. Richardson, E. J. Jeffery, Frank McDermott, Wm. Kapus, Geo. H. Williams, Geo. H. Durham, R. B. Knapp, Herbert Bradley and L. Feurer. These gentlemen signed the constitution and the oath of office was administered by the secretary, D. F. Sherman.

On motion, Mr. Geo. H. Williams was elected chairman and J. C. Moreland, secretary.

The chairman announced that the first thing in order was to organize by the election of officers.

Moreland moved that the meeting proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; carried.

Nominations were declared in order, and on motion it was decided that the officers be elected by *viva voce*.

The nominations for president were Van B. DeLashmutt and Frank Dekum. Mr. Dekum declined, saying that he was not a candidate for this office, but would do all he could to help out the work of the association. Mr. DeLashmutt, having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected president.

For vice-president Frank Dekum was nominated and unanimously elected.

J. C. Moreland was elected secretary.

For treasurer E. J. Jeffery, T. M. Richardson and E. A. King were nominated. Messrs. Richardson and King declined, and a vote being taken Mr. Jeffery was declared duly elected.

Mr. Kapus said a code of by-laws should be adopted at once, as there was no time to lose; the business of the association could not be conducted without by-laws.

Mr. Williams withdrew from the chair, which was taken by Van B. DeLashmutt, the president.

On motion of Mr. Moreland the chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to report by-laws for the consideration of the board.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Markle, Kapus, Durham, Richardson and Ayer.

Mr. Markle reported a set of by-laws, which were read and adopted, section by section.

Each section was carefully considered by the board, and finally adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the board proceeded to the election of the executive committee provided for in the by-laws. Messrs. Markle, Kapus, Macleay, Richardson, Ladd, and Dekum were placed in nomination. Mr. Macleay asked to be excused, and Mr. Ladd declined. A ballot was taken, and Messrs. Markle, Kapus, Richardson and Dekum were declared duly elected. The president is *ex-officio* a member.

On motion of Mr. Moreland, the executive committee was directed to recommend to the board from time to time such committees as they might deem necessary.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was directed that the executive committee fix the penalties in the bonds of the secretary and treasurer.

On motion, the executive committee was instructed to report a candidate for the office of superintendent. The committee retired, and after consulting for a short time, asked till the next meeting to make their report, which was granted.

Mr. Williams moved that at the next meeting, the executive committee recommend to the board what, if any, compensation shall be allowed the secretary treasurer and superintendent for the consideration of the board; adjourned till Tuesday evening, at 7:30.

The question of increasing the capital stock of the association, in accordance with the expressed wish of the stockholders' meeting, was spoken of, but action in the matter was deferred till Tuesday night.

STRAWBERRIES FOR A WEEK.

A Multnomah County Farmer Sends Samples of His "Every Day" Fruit.

Yesterday THE OREGONIAN received from Taylor's Landing, a short distance above Troutdale, several boxes of strawberries. They were large, firm, juicy and sweet, though they lacked about one day's sunshine to make them what one would call perfect berries. As they were, they far surpassed any California berries received here. They were accompanied by the following note:

TAYLOR, Or., May 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Noticing your comment on the first strawberries of the season, and that they came from the far-famed "Italy of America," allow me to send you a box of berries from the Italy of Multnomah. These berries were grown by Mr. E. J. Taylor, in his garden patch, for his own use, with such culture as is usually bestowed by farmers on such things. He has had them for me on his table since the 7th of the month. So you see our fruit-growing capacity is equal to the famed Mt. Tabor or the Italy of America.

S. E. EVANS.

With yesterday's warm sunshine to bring the berries to perfection, Mr. Taylor may offer his fruit with pride to any king or editor.

THE OREGONIAN also received some very fine berries from Chris Milom, of Mount Tabor. By the middle of this week, Portland will not need to export from California.

PERSONAL.

Miss Carrie Penn is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Senator Dawson, the republican hold-over for Linn county, is in the city.

Miss L. Scott, portrait artist, has removed from 133½ First street to 195 First street, over Olds & King.

Mr. Phil Metschan, of Canyon City, came down on business last evening. He goes to Tacoma on business this morning.

Jos. Watt, of Amity, and Medorem Crawford, of Dayton, Yamhill county, were in the city on business during the week.

M. P. Lomer, a contractor and builder from Minnesota, came to the city during the week. He will probably locate at Roseburg.

Mr. H. Happersett, superintendent of bridges on the Oregon & California southern division, was in the city yesterday, shaking hands with old friends.

Mr. C. L. Haig, editor of the Butte, Montana, *Miner*, is at the Holton. Since seeing Portland in person, he has a much higher opinion of the city than he had previously entertained from hearsay.

Mrs. Col. J. K. Philips and daughter have gone east of the mountains in hopes of benefiting the health of Mrs. Philips, who has been an invalid for three or four years. They expect to be gone about two months.

Mr. H. H. Browning, of the Northern Pacific Express Company, is in the city. He says he was in a big snow storm up in Montana on Thursday, and he thought he would run down to Portland and stay over Sunday. He will leave for St. Paul at once.

The old Indian war veteran, M. R. Hathaway, recently partially paralyzed, has removed with his family to Vancouver, where he will be near his daughter, Mrs. Jaggy. The old gentleman, is able to be about, and bears his affliction manfully. He will be glad to meet any of his Portland friends, at the southeast corner of Ninth and H streets, Vancouver.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEIER & FRANK.

Bargains in Different Departments for

[illegible]

These THREE DAYS ONLY at prices quoted.

SILKS:
21-inch Shaded Surah Silks, elegant, worth $1.35, for 98c yard. Plaid Surah Silks, latest novelties, worth $1.75, for $1.25 pr yd. 22-in. Black Faille Francaise, pure silk, worth $1.75, for $1.25 per yard.

DRESS GOODS:
38-inch All-Wool French Serges, every shade and black, for 45c per yard. 40-in. All-Wool French Imperials, all new shades, worth 85c, for 50c per yard. 40-inch Silk and Wool Dagmar Stripes for 50c; new.

FLANNELS:
Outing Cloths, new, half wool, for seaside, boating, tennis wrappers, 22½c yd.

LINEN:
150 dozen Elegant Large Reversible Turkish Tidies, fringed, beautiful shaded colors, worth 75c each, for 40c each.

HOSIERY & HDKFS:
75 doz. Misses' Black and Colored Ribbed Lisle-thread Hose, worth 50c, for 36c pair. 50 doz. Fancy Emb'd Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs and Plain, worth 30c, for 20c each.

EMBROIDERIES:
Immense stock. 150 pcs White and Colored, worth 15c yd, for 9c yd.

CLOAKS:
Ladies' Assorted New Styles All-Wool Jackets, $6.50 and $7.50 grades for $4.25.

SHAWLS:
Cashmere Scarf Shawls, worth $2, for $1. Silk Emb'd, all colors, $3 grades for $2.

CARPET:
China Matting, plain..............16c yd
Red and White Checks..............17c yd
Excelsior Matting..............20c yd
Criterion Matting..............25c yd
Seamless, worth 50, for..............35c yd

SHOES:
Ladies' Hand-Sewed Opera Slippers, all sizes, worth $1, for 60c pair. Ladies' better grade, worth $1.50, for $1.10 pair. Ladies' Hand-Turned Fine Curacoa Kid, Oxfords, Newports and Low Button, worth $1.75, for $1.35 pair.

CLOTHING:
Men's All-Wool Summer Suits, worth $15, for $10 Suit. Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits, worth $17.50, for $12.50 a Suit.

FURNISHING GOODS:
Fancy Striped Balbriggan Underwear, worth $2, for $1.50 suit. Fancy Striped Summer Underwear, worth $1.50, for $1 per suit. Straw Hats for the million. We can save you 25c on every dollar you invest with us.

MEIER & FRANK.

Second and Taylor Streets.

☞ SAMPLES FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

LOCAL NOTES.

The first race of the season takes place at City View Park to-day.

The bell for the Mizpah Presbyterian church arrived yesterday and will be erected in a few days.

It is now stated that the *World* will come out as a daily, and will make its first appearance next Monday.

The latest report from the chief of police last evening was of an encouraging nature. His symptoms continue favorable.

M. B. Goodkind has stated that he will speak at Eugene Protzman's meeting Monday night and tell campaign secrets.

License to wed was issued yesterday to Chas. W. Groswick and Louise Koch, and Earnest L. Mehrin and Beatrice Jones.

The Portland & Willamette Valley railroad will run additional local trains between this city and the White House, this week.

Judge Deady has started out to collect money for the purpose of building a library building. He has secured $15,000 already.

A report has been going the rounds of the Oregon press that Carrie Bradley was murdered in Tucson last week. The report is not true.

Butler, the pugilistic barber, states that he is going to Corvallis to meet Fred Bellinger, a California boxer, to arrange for a ten-round contest, with gloves.

On account of the political meeting held at Mount Tabor last night, the organization of the militia company at that place was indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. Longfellow and her daughter, Miss Maude True, who were examined before Justice Tuttle this week, on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred against them by Adah Stephenson, were declared not guilty yesterday.

John M. Gearin, who has been quite ill for several days, is rapidly convalescing. He is in the best of spirits, and said that on Monday night he would resume filling his appointments to speak in the interior of the state.

The Washington county prohibitionists held a convention at Hillsboro yesterday and nominated a full ticket. Most of the delegates were women. The universal opinion is that the party will not get so many votes as two years ago.

George H. Williams spoke yesterday afternoon at Hillsboro to a crowded house, in the court house. Republicans in Washington county say they are as united and harmonious as ever, or more so, and fully expect to carry the county.

There arrived here by the switchback train yesterday morning 193 immigrants, among them about fifty Chinese, just back from a visit to their native land by way of Victoria. Among the whites was a colony of some half dozen families bound for Grant's Pass.

The Portland & Vancouver Railway Company have a party of surveyors in the field. They will make a preliminary survey of three routes, and whichever is found to have the most practicable grades will be adopted. Work will be commenced as soon as the route is selected.

In Justice Bushwiler's court yesterday Jack Nelson and Edward Norcross, who had a rough and tumble fight on Thursday in which Nelson bit Norcross' thumb and finger, shook hands and made up friends, and the judge dismissed them with a fine of $5 each and his blessing gratis.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinaman in a state of complete nudity passed by a dozen or more of his countrymen, and was seen running down Yamhill street. On the corner of Third and Yamhill he was captured and struggled like a violent maniac. A passing express wagon was hailed and the naked Chinaman thrown into it and carted off. One of the captors stated that the captive was crazy.

Mayor DeLashmutt yesterday received a letter from Judge O. N. Denny dated Seoul, Corea, April 12. He says that owing to a sudden change in the business affairs of the government, the king says it is impossible for him to be allowed to leave at present. Judge Denny adds that he does not wish to leave the king in his present struggle for national existence. If his health keeps good he will remain in Corea some time longer.

Steps have been taken to secure the right of way for a narrow gauge logging railroad from Scappoose bay to Nehalem river, by way of the Oak Ranch pass. The parties interested are Messrs. Cleveland Rockwell, E. J. Jeffery, John Davidson and A. Kinney, all of Portland. The country traversed is rich in timber and iron, and it will be quite easy to extend the road to the newly-discovered Nehalem coal fields. The Astoria people will wake up some time and find that which should have been theirs has gone elsewhere.—*St. Helens Mist.*

A NEW REMEDY

For the sick has been discovered in the Puget sound country, made exclusively from roots and barks, and containing no alcohol. Possessing all the virtues of quinine and mercury, with none of their evil qualities, it acts with direct certainty on the liver and blood. This medicine, Moore's Revealed Remedy, is named after the discoverer, Luther L. Moore. Though but eight months on the market, the factory in Seattle is pushed to supply the demand, as every bottle sold advertises its virtues. Experience proves the medicine a positive cure for stomach and bowel disorders and a great blood purifier.

HOTEL MEN, ATTENTION.

A FINE HOTEL PROPERTY AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888,

—THE—

[illegible]

PROPERTY AND FURNITURE,

PORTLAND,

Will be sold at auction, to settle up an estate. The property consists of a quarter of a block of land and a

Three-Story Fire-Proof Building and a Two-Story Residence.

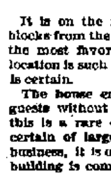
It is on the main business street of the city, two blocks from the new railroad depot, and is considered the most favorably located hotel in Portland. The location is such that its rapid enhancement in value is certain.

The house can be kept crowded with first-class guests without 'bus or runners. As a speculation, this is a rare opportunity. As an investment, it is certain of large interest returns. As a location for business, it is one of the choicest in Portland. The building is comparatively new, having been erected five years ago. A brick and cemented basement extends the full size of the building. Terms of sale, one-half cash, balance on long time. 9mif

—THE—

San Francisco

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,



Nos. 132, 134 Third St., Portland, Or.

Young, Middle-aged and Old, Single or Married, And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. 14ntfeod&w

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son,
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

'Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

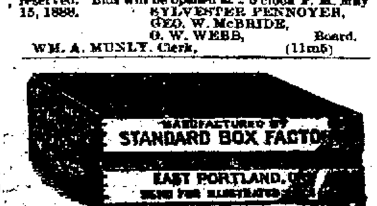
Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 148 First St.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSIONERS hereby invite sealed proposals for laundry appliances and plumbing for new laundry at state penitentiary. Plans and specifications at office of W. D. Pugh, Salem, Or. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Bids will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. May 15, 1888.
SYLVESTER PENNOYER,
GEO. W. McBRIDE,
G. W. WEBB, Board.
WM. A. MUNLY, Clerk. (11m5)



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COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

TURNING OUT SUITS. We are taking a good many orders for suits, made to order during this week, and to intending purchasers we say: Don't delay giving us your order; don't come when it's hot and you want us to get your suit out in three days. We can't do it; there are too many orders ahead then. Don't put it off. You want a Summer Suit; get it now, while the Choicest Patterns are in stock to select from. If you want a Fine

Ready-made Suit

We are ready for you. Elegant Summer Suits in stock at $12 to $20. You can't find choicer suits to select from than what we have. WE HAVE THE INSIDE TRACK ON GETTING UP NICE-FITTING CLOTHING, and we propose to lead the styles in this town.

NOW READY,

137 STYLES OF MEN'S PANTS. All the late patterns and prices.

$4 to $7 a Pair.

All desirable colorings.

PERCALES SHIRTS.

Just opened, three cases New Spring Shirts. Come and see them. All at very lowest prices.

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CLOTHIERS, TAILORS & HATTERS,

Cor. 2nd & MORRISON STS

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
For Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Fourth District,
HENRY E. McGINN.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senators:
J. C. CARSON, DONALD MACKAY,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. K. WAIT.
For Representatives:
R. P. EARHART, D. P. THOMPSON,
WM. M. LADD, W. T. HUME,
W. B. GILBERT, S. R. HARRINGTON,
J. J. FISHER, H. H. NORTHUP,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE.
For County Commissioners:
D. M. DUNNE, BEN F. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
E. C. WHEELER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
JOHN R. DUFF.
For Recorder,
W. L. DUDLEY.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HACHENEY.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For School Superintendent,
W. A. WETZELL.
For Coroner,
A. P. DeLIN.
For Surveyor,
T. M. HURLBURT.

North Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace..............John Phelan
Constable..............Alex Keegan

South Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace..............B. B. Tuttle
Constable..............S. Simmons

East Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace..............J. E. Mayo
Constable..............Frank Buchtel

COL. IRISH'S APPOINTMENTS.

COL. J. P. IRISH will discuss political questions at the following places and times. Everybody is invited to be present. Local committees are requested to make provision for hall, etc.

Ashland	Saturday, May 12, 8 P. M.
Jacksonville	Monday, May 14, 1 P. M.
Grant's Pass	Monday, May 14, 8 P. M.
Roseburg	Tuesday, May 15, 8 P. M.
Baker City	Thursday, May 17, 8 P. M.
Union	Friday, May 18, 8 P. M.
La Grande	Saturday, May 19, 1 P. M.
Pendleton	Saturday, May 19, 8 P. M.
Arlington	Monday, May 21, 1 P. M.
The Dalles	Tuesday, May 22, 8 P. M.
Oregon City	Wednesday, May 23, 1 P. M.
Salem	Wednesday, May 23, 8 P. M.
Eugene City	Thursday, May 24, 8 P. M.
Harrisburg	Friday, May 25, 1 P. M.
Albany	Saturday, May 26, 1 P. M.
Corvallis	Saturday, May 26, 8 P. M.
Independence	Monday, May 28, 1 P. M.
Dallas	Monday, May 28, 8 P. M.
Lafayette	Tuesday, May 29, 1 P. M.
McMinnville	Tuesday, May 29, 8 P. M.
Hillsboro	Thursday, May 31, 1 P. M.
East Portland	Thursday, May 31, 8 P. M.
Astoria	Friday, June 1, 8 P. M.
Portland	Saturday, June 2, 8 P. M.

A. BUSH, Chmn. Dem. State Com.
Salem, May 10, 1888.

Proprietors Pall Mall Electric Association, London and New York.

DR. SCOTT'S Electric Corsets.

Wonderful Sales; Remarkable Cures.

Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 & $3.00

According to Quality and Material.

If you cannot get them at your Store, remit direct to

STIEFEL, SACHS & CO.,

San Francisco, Sole Agents for Pacific Coast. Send Waist Measure. Pamphlet Free by Post.

SURGEON CHIROPODIST.—Corns and bunions skillfully treated. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 19, 165 First, cor. Morrison st.

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A Stirring Serial of Romantic Adventure,

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc.

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CHAPTER V.—Continued

Thereupon, Lawless sheathed his dagger and turning to his next neighbor 'I have left my mark on them, gossip,' said he ' the yelping, coward hounds, I have first scarred them deep with the blue steel, and now, boy I shall take them home by a rough road I warrant me they shall jolt—they shall be bravely sick this night if steering hath any virtue.'

Now, while they were all leaping and struggling for their lives the men had not appeared to observe the rough shoves and cutting stabs with which Lawless had held his post in the confusion. But perhaps they had already begun to understand somewhat more clearly, or perhaps another ear had overheard the helmsman's speech.

Panic stricken troops recover slowly, and men who have just disgraced themselves by cowardice, as if to wipe out the memory of their fault will sometimes run straight into the opposite extreme of insubordination. So it was now, and the men who had thrown away their weapons and been hauled feet foremost, into the Good Hope, began to cry out upon their leaders, and demand that someone should be punished.

This growing ill-feeling turned upon Lawless

In order to get a proper offing, the old outlaw had put the head of the Good Hope to seaward

' What!" bawled one of the grumblers, "he carrieth us to seaward!"

"'Tis sooth," cried another "Nay, we are betrayed for sure "

And they all began to cry out in chorus that they were betrayed, and in shrill tones and with abominable oaths bade Lawless go about ship and bring them speedily ashore Lawless grinding his teeth, continued in silence to steer the true course, guiding the Good Hope among the formidable billows To their empty terrors, as to their dishonorable threats between drink and dignity, he scorned to make reply The malcontents now began to draw together a little abaft the mast, and it was plain they were like barnyard cocks, ' crowing for courage " Presently they would be fit for any extremity of injustice or ingratitude. Dick began to mount by the ladder, eager to interpose, but one of the outlaws, who was also something of a seaman, got beforehand

' Lads," he began. "y' are right wooden heads, I think For to get back, by the mass, we must have an offing, must we not? And this old Lawless——"

Someone struck the speaker on the mouth, and the next moment, as a fire springs among dry straw, he was felled upon the deck trampled under the feet, and despatched by the daggers of his cowardly companions. At this the wrath of Lawless rose and broke

"Steer yourselves," he bellowed, with a curse, and, careless of the result, he left the helm.

The Good Hope was, at that moment trembling on the summit of a swell. She subsided, with sickening velocity, upon the farther side A wave, like a great, black bulwark, hove immediately in front of her, and, with a staggering blow, she plunged headforemost through that liquid hill The green water passed right over her from stem to stern as high as a man's knees the sprays ran higher than the mast and she rose again upon the other side, with an appalling, tremulous indecision like a beast that has been deadly wounded

Six or seven of the malcontents had been carried bodily overboard, and as for the remainder when they found their tongues again, it was to bellow to the saints and wail upon Lawless to come back and take the tiller

Nor did Lawless wait to be twice bidden The terrible result of his fling of just resentment sobered him completely. He knew, better than any one on board, how near the Good Hope had gone bodily down below their feet, and he could tell, by the laxness with which she met the sea, that the peril was by no means over

Dick, who had been thrown down by the concussion, and half drowned rose wading to his knees in the swamped well of the stern, and crept to the old helmsman's side

"Lawless " he said "we do all depend on you y' are a brave, steady man indeed and crafty in the management of ships I shall put three sure men to watch upon your safety '

Bootless my master, bootless," said the steersman peering forward through the dark ' We come every moment somewhat clearer of these sandbanks, with every moment, then, the sea packeth upon us heavier, and for all these whimperers, they will presently be on their backs For my master 'tis a right mystery but true, there never yet was a bad man that was a good shipman None but the honest and the bold can endure me this tossing of a ship."

Nay, Lawless,' said Dick, laughing "that is a right shipman's byword, and hath no more of sense than the whistle of the wind But, prithee how go we? Do we lie well? Are we in good case?"

'Master Shelton," replied Lawless ' I have been a the Grey Friar—I praise for time—an archer, a thief, and a shipman Of all these coats I had the best fancy to die in the Grey Friar's as ye may readily conceive, and the least fancy to die in John Shipman's tarry jackets—and that for two excellent reasons first that the death might take a man suddenly and second for the horror of that great salt smother and welter under my foot here' —and Lawless stamped with his foot "Howbeit " he went on, 'an I die not a sailor's death, and that this night, I shall owe a tall candle to our lady "

Is it so?' asked Dick

' It is right so,' replied the outlaw "Do ye not feel how heavy and dull she moves upon the waves? Do ye not hear the water washing in her hold? She will scarce mind the rudder even now Bide till she has settled a bit lower, and she will either go down below your boots like a stone image or drive ashore here, under our lee and come all to pieces like a twist of string "

' Ye speak with a good courage returned Dick ' Ye are not then appalled?"

Why, master,' answered Lawless, ' if ever a man had an ill crew to come to port with, it is I—a renegade friar a thief an all the rest on t Well, ye may wonder but I keep a good hope in my wallet and if that I be to drown I will drown with a bright eye Master Shelton and a steady hand "

Dick returned no answer, but he was surprised to find the old vagabond of so resolute a temper and fearing some fresh violence or treachery set forth upon his quest for three sure men The great bulk of the men had now deserted the deck, which was continually wetted with the flying sprays and where they lay exposed to the shrewdness of the winter wind They had gathered, instead into the hold of the merchandise, among the butts of wine and lighted by two swinging lanterns

Here a few still kept up the form of revelry and toasted each other deep in Arblaster's Gascony wine But as the Good Hope continued to tear through the smoking waves and toss her stem and stern alternately high in air and deep into white foam the number of these jolly companions diminished with every moment and with every lurch Many sat apart tending their hurts but the majority were already prostrated by sickness and lay moaning in the bilge

Greensheeve Cuckow and a young fellow of Lord Foxham's whom Dick had already remarked for his intelligence and spirit, were still however, both fit to understand and willing to obey These Dick set as a body guard about the person of the steersman and then with a last look at the black sky and sea he turned and went below into the cabin whither Lord Foxham had been carried by his servants.

CHAPTER VI

THE GOOD HOPE—CONCLUDED

The moans of the wounded baron, blended with the wailing of the ship's dog The poor animal, whether he was merely sick at heart to be separated from his friends, or whether he indeed recognized some peril in the laboring of the ship, raised his shrill cries, like minute-guns, above the roar of wave and weather, and the more superstitious of the men heard, in those sounds, the knell of the Good Hope

Lord Foxham had been laid in a berth upon a fur cloak A little lamp burned dim before the Virgin in the bulkhead, and by its glimmer Dick could see the pale countenance and hollow eyes of the hurt man

"I am sore hurt," said he ' Come near to my side young Shelton let there be one by me who at least is gentle born for after having lived nobly and richly all the days of my life this is a sad pass that I should get my hurt in a little ferreting skirmish and die here in a foul cold ship upon the sea, among broken men and churls "

Nay, my lord " said Dick, I pray rather to the saints that ye will recover you of your hurt and come soon and sound ashore '

How? demanded his lordship ' Come sound ashore? There is, then, a question of it?"

The ship laboreth—the sea is grievous and contrary, replied the lad and by what I can learn of my fellow that steereth us we shall do well, indeed, if we come dryshod to land "

'Ha!" said the baron, gloomily, "thus shall every terror attend upon the passage of my soul! Sir pray rather to live hard, that ye may die easy than to be fooled and fluted all through life, as to the pipe and tabor, and in the last hour, to be plunged among misfortunes! Howbeit, I have that upon my mind that must not be delayed We have no priest aboard?"

"None," replied Dick

' Here then to my secular interests," resumed Lord Foxham, "ye must be as good a friend to me dead as I found you a gallant enemy when I was living I fall in an evil hour for me, for England, and for them that trusted me My men are being brought by Hamley—he that was your rival, they will rendezvous in the long holm at Holywood, this ring from off my finger will accredit you to represent mine orders and I shall write besides two words upon this paper, bidding Hamley yield to you the damsel Will ye obey? I know not "

'But, my lord, what orders?" inquired Dick

"Ay," quoth the baron, "ay—the orders, and he looked upon Dick with hesitation "Are ye Lancaster or York?" he asked, at length

' I shame to say it," answered Dick, "I can scarce clearly answer But so much I think is certain since I serve with Ellis Duckworth, I serve the house of York. Well, if that be so I declare for York."

' It is well," returned the other it is exceeding well For, truly had ye said Lancaster I wot not for the world what I had not done But sith ye are for York, follow me I came hither but to watch these lords at Shoreby, while mine excellent young lord, Richard of Gloucester,* prepareth a sufficient force to fall upon and scatter them. I have made me notes of their strength, what watch they keep and how they lie, and these I was to deliver to my young lord on Sunday, an hour before noon, at St Bride's Cross beside the forest This tryst I am not like to keep, but I pray you of courtesy, to keep it in my stead, and see that not pleasure nor pain, tempest, wound nor pestilence withhold you from the hour and place, for the welfare of England lieth upon this cast.

' I do soberly take this upon me," said Dick In so far as in me lieth, your purpose shall be done "

"It is good " said the wounded man "My lord duke shall order you farther and if ye obey him with spirit and good will, then is your fortune made Give me the lamp a little nearer to mine eyes, till that I write these words for you '

He wrote a note "to his worshipful kinsman Sir John Hamley , and then a second, which he left without external superscripture

' This is for the duke," he said "The word is England and Edward,' and the counter 'England and York '"

And Joanna, my lord?" asked Dick

' Nay ye must get Joanna how ye can " replied the baron "I have named you for my choice in both these letters, but ye must get her for yourself boy ' I have tried, as ye see here before you, and have lost my life More could no man do "

By this time the wounded man began to be very weary, and Dick putting the precious papers in his bosom bade him to be of good cheer and left him to repose

The day was beginning to break cold and blue with flying squalls of snow Close under the lee of the Good Hope, the coast lay in alternate rocky headlands and sandy bays, and further inland the wooded hilltops of Tunstall showed along the sky Both the wind and the sea had gone down, but the vessel wallowed deep, and scarce rose upon the waves.

Lawless was still fixed at the rudder and by this time nearly all the men had crawled on deck, and were now gazing with blank faces upon the inhospitable coast.

"Are we going ashore?" asked Dick

"Ay ' said Lawless, "unless we get first to the bottom "

And just then the ship rose so languidly to meet a sea and the water weltered so loudly in her hold that Dick involuntarily seized the steersman by the arm

' By the mass!" cried Dick as the bows of the Good Hope reappeared above the foam I thought we had foundered, indeed; my heart was at my throat "

In the waist, Greensheve Hawksley and the better men of both companies were busy breaking up the deck to build a raft, and to these Dick joined himself working the harder to drown the memory of his predicament But even as he worked every sea that struck the poor ship, and every one of her dull lurches as she tumbled wallowing among the waves, recalled him with a horrid pang to the immediate proximity of death.

Presently, looking up from his work he saw that they were close in below a promontory, a piece of ruinous cliff against the base of which the sea broke white and heavy, almost overplumbed the deck and above that again a house appeared, crowning a down

Inside the bay the seas ran gaily raised the Good Hope upon their foam flecked shoulders carried her beyond the control of the steersman, and in a moment dropped her with a great concussion, on the sand and began to break over her half mast high and roll her to and fro Another great wave followed raised her again, and carried her yet farther in, and then a third succeeded, and left her far inshore of the more dangerous breakers wedged upon a bank

Now boys " cried Lawless the saints have had a care of us, indeed The tide ebbs, let us but sit down and drink a cup of wine, and before half an hour ye may all march me ashore as safe as on a bridge "

A barrel was broached and sitting in what shelter they could find from the flying snow and spray the shipwrecked company handed the cup round and sought to warm their bodies and restore their spirits

Dick meanwhile returned to Lord Foxham who lay in great perplexity and fear, the floor of his cabin washing knee-deep in water and the lamp which had been his only light broken and extinguished by the violence of the blow

My lord said young Shelton fear not at all, the saints are plainly for us the seas have cast us high upon a shoal, and as soon as the tide hath somewhat ebbed, we may walk ashore upon our feet "

It was a really an hour before the vessel was sufficiently deserted by the ebbing sea but at the end of that period they set forth in a party headed by four or five of Lord Foxham's followers carrying the wounded lord, and all wading deep in the wash of the breaker for the land which appeared dimly before them through a wall of driving snow

Upon a hillock on one side of their way a party of men lay huddled together suspiciously observing the movements of the new arrivals

They might draw near and offer us some comfort" Dick remarked

"Well an they come not to us let us even turn aside to them" said Hawksley "The sooner we come to a good fire and a dry bed the better for my poor lord"

But they had not moved far in the direction of the hillock before the men with one consent rose suddenly to their feet, and poured a flight of well-directed arrows on the shipwrecked company

"Back! Back!" cried his lordship "Beware in heaven's name, that ye reply not "

' Nay " cried Greensheve, pulling an arrow from his leather jack ' We are in no posture to fight, it is certain, being drenching wet dog-weary, and three parts frozen but for the love of old England, what aileth them to shoot thus cruelly on their poor country people in distress?"

' They take us to be French pirates, answered Lord Foxham. ' In these most troublesome and degenerate days we cannot keep our own shores of England, but our old enemies, whom we once chased on sea and land, do now range at pleasure robbing and slaughtering and burning It is the pity and reproach of this poor land."

The men upon the hillock lay closely observing them, while they trailed upward from the beach and wound inland among desolate sand hills, for a mile or so they even hung upon the rear of the march ready, at a sign, to pour another volley on the weary and dispirited fugitives, and it was only when, striking at length upon a firm high road, Dick began to call his men to some more martial order that these jealous guardians of the coast of England silently disappeared among the snow They had done what they desired, they had protected their own homes and farms their own families and cattle and their private interest being thus secured, it mattered not the weight of a straw to any one of them although the Frenchmen should carry blood and fire to every other parish in the realm of England

BOOK IV —THE DISGUISE

CHAPTER I.

THE DEN

The place where Dick had struck the line of a highroad was not far from Holywood and within nine or ten miles of Shoreby-on-the-Till and here after making sure that they were pursued no longer the two bodies separated Lord Foxham's followers departed, carrying their wounded master towards the comfort and security of the great abbey, and Dick, as he saw them wind away and disappear in the thick curtain of the falling snow was left alone with near upon a dozen outlaws the last remainder of his troop of volunteers

Some were wounded, one and all were furious at their ill-success and long exposure, and though they were now too cold and hungry to do more, they grumbled and cast sullen looks upon their leaders Dick emptied his purse among them leaving himself nothing, thanked them for the courage they had displayed though he could have found it more readily in his heart to rate them for poltroonery, and having thus somewhat softened the effect of his prolonged misfortune dispatched them to find their way, either severally or in pairs, to Shoreby and the Goat and Bagpipes

For his own part, influenced by what he had seen on board of the Good Hope, he chose Lawless to be his companion on the walk The snow was now falling, without pause or variation, in one even, blinding cloud, the wind had been strangled and now blew no longer, and the whole world was blotted out and sheeted down below that silent inundation There was great danger of wandering by the way and perishing in drifts, and Lawless keeping half a step in front of his companion, and holding his head forward like a hunting dog upon the scent inquired his way of every tree and studied out their path as though he were conning a ship among dangers,

About a mile into the forest they came to a place where several ways met, under a grove of lofty and contorted oaks Even in the narrow horizon of the falling snow it was a spot that could not fail to be recognized, and Lawless evidently recognized it with particular delight

"Now, Master Richard," said he, "an' y' are not too proud to be the guest of a man who is neither a gentleman by birth nor so much as a good Christian, I can offer you a cup of wine and a good fire to melt the marrow in your frozen bones "

"Lead on, Will " answered Dick "A cup of wine and a good fire! Nay, I would go a far way round to see them "

Lawless turned aside under the bare branches of the grove, and walking resolutely forward for some time, came to a steepish hollow or den, that had now drifted a quarter full of snow On the verge, a great beech tree hung, precariously rooted, and here the old outlaw, pulling aside the bushy underwood bodily disappeared into the earth

The beech had in some violent gale, been half-uprooted, and had torn up a considerable stretch of turf, and it was under this that old Lawless had dug out his forest hiding place The roots served him for rafters the turf was his thatch, for walls and floor he had his mother the earth Rude as it was the hearth in one corner, blackened by fire, and the presence in another of a large oaken chest well fortified with iron showed it at one glance to be the den of a man, and not the burrow of a digging beast.

Though the snow had drifted at the mouth and sifted in upon the floor of this earth cavern yet was the air much warmer than without, and when Lawless had struck a spark, and the dry furze bushes had begun to blaze and crackle on the hearth, the place assumed, even to the eye, an air of comfort and of home

With a sigh of great contentment Lawless spread his broad hands before the fire and seemed to breathe the smoke

' Here then," he said, 'is this old Lawless' rabbit-hole, pray heaven there come no terrier! Far I have rolled hither and thither, and here and about since that I was fourteen years of mine age and first ran away from mine abbey with the sacrist's gold chain and a mass book that I sold for four marks I have been in England and France and Burgundy and in Spain too, on a pilgrimage for my poor soul and upon the sea, which is no man's country But here is my place Master Shelton This is my native land, this burrow in the earth! Come rain or wind—and whether it's April, and the birds all sing and the blossoms fall about my bed—or whether it's winter, and I sit alone with my good gossip the fire and robin redbreast twitters in the woods—here anyway, is my church and market and my wife and child It's here I come back to, and it's here, so please the saints, that I would like to die "

' 'Tis a warm corner, to be sure " replied Dick and a pleasant and a well hid "

It had need to be " returned Lawless, "for an they found it, Master Shelton it would break my heart But here " he added, burying with his stout fingers in the sandy floor, 'here is my wine cellar and ye shall have a flask of excellent strong stingo '

Sure enough after but a little digging, he produced a big leathern bottle of about a gallon nearly three parts full of a very heady and sweet wine, and when they had drunk to each other comradely and the fire had been replenished and blazed up again the pair lay at full length, thawing and steaming and divinely warm

"Master Shelton " observed the outlaw, "y' 'ave had two mischances this last while, and y' are like to lose the maid—do I take it aright?"

' Aright! ' returned Dick, nodding his head

'Well, now," continued Lawless, "hear an old fool that hath been nigh hand everything, and seen nigh hand all! Ye go too much on other people's errands, Master Dick Ye go on Ellis's, but he desireth rather the death of Sir Daniel Ye go on Lord Foxham's well—the saints preserve him!—doubtless he meaneth well But go ye upon your own good Dick Come right to the maid's side Court her lest that she forget you Be ready and when the chance shall come, off with her at the saddle bow "

' Ay but Lawless, beyond doubt she is now in Sir Daniel's own mansion,' answered Dick

' Thither then go we," replied the outlaw

Dick stared at him

' Nay I mean it ' nodded Lawless "And if y' are of so little faith, and stumble at a word see here!"

And the outlaw taking a key from about his neck opened the oak chest and dipping and groping deep among its contents produced first a friar's robe and next a girdle of rope and then a huge rosary of wood, heavy enough to be counted as a weapon

' Here " he said ' is for you On with them! '

And then when Dick had clothed himself in this clerical disguise Lawless produced some colours and a pencil and proceeded with the greatest cunning to disguise his face The eyebrows he thickened and produced, to the moustache, which was yet hardly visible, he rendered a like service while, by a few lines around the eye he changed the expression and increased the apparent age of the young monk

"Now," he resumed, "when I have done the like, we shall make as bonny a pair of friars as the eye could wish. Boldly to Sir Daniel's we shall go, and there be hospitably welcome for the love of Mother Church "

"And how, dear Lawless," cried the lad, "shall I repay you?"

"Tut, brother," replied the outlaw, "I do naught but for my pleasure. Mind not for me I am one, by the mass, that mindeth for himself When that I lack, I have a long tongue and a voice like the old monastery bell—I do ask, my son; and where asking faileth, I do most usually take "

And the old rogue made a grimace so humorous that although Dick was displeased to lie under so great favors to so equivocal a personage, he was yet unable to restrain his mirth

With that, Lawless returned to the big chest and was soon similarly disguised but below his gown Dick wondered to observe him conceal a sheaf of black arrows

Wherefore do ye that?" asked the lad 'Wherefore arrows when ye take no bow?"

Nay," replied Lawless lightly "'tis like there will be heads broke—not to say backs—ere you and I win sound from where we're going to and if any fall I would our fellowship should come by the credit on't A black arrow Master Dick, is the seal of our abbey, it showeth you who writ the bill

An ye prepare so carefully said Dick, 'I have here some papers that for mine own sake, and the interest of those that trusted me, were better left behind than found upon my body Where shall I conceal them Will?'

Nay ' replied Lawless, ' I will go forth into the wood and whistle me three verses of a song, meanwhile do you bury them where ye please and smooth the sand upon the place '

' Never' cried Richard ' I trust you man I were base indeed if I not trusted you "

Brother y' are but a child replied the old outlaw pausing and turning his face upon Dick from the threshold of the den I am a kind old Christian, and no traitor to men's blood and no sparer of mine own in a friend's jeopardy But fool child I am a thief by trade and birth and habit If my bottle were empty and my mouth dry, I would rob you dear child as sure as I love, honor and admire your parts and person Can it be clearer spoken? No '

And he stumped forth through the bushes with a snap of his big fingers

[TO BE CONTINUED]

* At the date of this story, Richard Crookback would not have been created Duke of Gloucester but for clearness, with the reader's leave, he shall so be called.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Presentation of a Banner to Linn County—Speech of Mrs T. J. Wilson, of Halsey

EUGENE CITY May 11

Thursday evening, after our usual musical treat, Mrs Driggs, of Oregon City gave a lecture on scientific temperance instruction, illustrating with the anatomical charts now so generally recommended by our teachers The lecture was very instructive and well received

Mrs Belle Cooke next read a beautiful original poem

The feature of the evening was the presentation of the beautiful flag prepared by the state union to be presented to the county polling the largest prohibition vote

The Rev M C Wire pastor of the Methodist church of Eugene, presented, with appropriate remarks, the flag to the Linn county delegates Mrs T J Wilson, of Halsey, received the banner in a speech which brought down the house We give below the substance.

It was my fortune last fall to be present at the national convention in Nashville, Tenn , when the beautiful banners were presented to the states who had made the largest per cent, in increase of membership during the year, and as the ladies were called forward almost without a moment's warning to present and receive the beautiful gifts in the presence of an immense audience I blessed my lucky stars that Oregon would receive no such recognition; and last summer and fall we so earnestly longed for the success of the amendment that we honestly hoped some other county would receive this beautiful gift But since it has fallen to us, it is with pride and pleasure I receive it from you in the name of dear old Linn, and will you pardon me if I take the opportunity to say why in my opinion Linn county voted two to one for prohibition? Was it because we were well organized? Yes

Was it because all worked together with such energy that by and by the current was almost irresistible? Yes

Was it because almost every minister in Linn county found time to ride miles in the dust and heat to address school house audiences? Yes

Was it because our singers (otherwise called the Linn county mob) took time to accompany our speakers and sing the gospel of prohibition? Yes

Was it because we had more Woman's Christian Temperance Union in our county than in any other county in the state and that they never failed to stand in the front ranks and lead or stand behind and push as seemed best? Yes

But underlying it all was the Christian sentiment of Linn county If I am not mistaken there is a larger proportion of church members in our county than in any other of the state My faith in the success of temperance work is founded on my faith in the success of Christ's cause on earth My faith in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is founded on our faith that to uplift humanity we must draw them near to God There is no other way by which a man is brought to realize the necessity that is laid on him to make the best of himself, or the responsibility that rests on him as his brother's keeper but by being filled with the spirit of the Lord Jesus When the men and women of Oregon have the Christ spirit they will organize and pray and sing and talk, they will count it an honor and privilege to stand for prohibition, and since Multnomah would not have this beautiful gift and Lane could not get it and since by the skin of our teeth we got ahead of Crook I accept this flag from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in behalf of our county with an honest pride in the manhood of old Linn who polled so good a vote last November and in their name I pledge you a better vote next time And while the demoralization of defeat is hardly overcome, it takes no prophetic sweep of vision to see in the not distant future such an arousing of the conscience and righteous wrath of Oregon's manhood against this law-defying traffic that men who last fall were too busy shall find time for work, that those who were too poor shall go down in their pockets for more than a nickel, the conservatism of much of the womanhood of our state will be swallowed up in their fervor, politicians will make haste to show their colors, or may hap, it will be a white ribbon, and, altogether, such a current of sentiment shall be set in motion all over our own state that even Multnomah's editorial sanctums shall hear the rush and feel the swell and God's banner over us shall be

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

After the devotional meeting which was one of universal interest, the convention proceeded to the election of officers Mrs A R Riggs was again elected president without one dissenting voice Mrs Henrietta Brown, corresponding secretary Mrs A R Robb, recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth L Irvine treasurer

A full corps of superintendents were nominated and elected the committee on plan of work and resolutions reported, and the convention adjourned for the day

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Gen. Boulanger.

' Gen Boulanger is one of the oldest men who have tried for supreme power in France " says the London *Spectator* "He was born in 1837, and is therefore 51 years old His mother was a Miss Griffith, believed to have been a Welsh lady, and he is in person singularly unlike the popular idea of him There is not a trace of the charlatan in his face, which is that of a thoughtful, over determined staff officer, trained to scientific thinking and as much German as French He has had thirty years' experience in the army though not in high positions, and is reckoned by his comrades an excellent, if not a first class officer They say he can organize, and this is repeated more strongly by those who were in a position to watch his short-lived administration of the war office, where he made himself at once supreme and where he contrived without relaxing discipline to make himself considered the soldier's friend Of his inner character his acquaintances seem to know but little but they credit him with daring courage, much ambition and a most determined will He professes to be without party feeling and is probably at heart, like most strong men in France who are not legitimists, a Jacobin who can govern."

Half-Mourning.

New York Sun

"Mrs Smith has lost her husband "

"I know it, and only think of it, she has put on only half mourning "

"Very true; but then you know, Mr. Smith was a very small man."

COL. CARODINE'S DAUGHTER

A STORY OF THE WAR.

BY SYTTA WARFIELD MUNCE AUTHOR OF "THE DOWNFALL OF PARSON SQUIRES ' ETC

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Up a grass grown carriage road stands an old house with tall twisted columns supporting its worm eaten ' gallery '

Trailing vines cling to the mouldering walls and thrust their scarlet blossoms boldly through the broken windows and the rows of orange trees growing close to the rusty iron fence have thrust their unclipped branches upward and outward so that they seem to jealously guard this deserted mansion from vulgar scrutiny

The trees are white with blossoms and the the air is full of their intoxicating sweetness The oranges will ripen and grow luscious and the army of black boys living yonder in the neglected quarters will carry them off in palmetto baskets The silence is only broken by the tremulous song of the mocking bird and as the sun shines hotly down on the mossy cobble stones it looks so cool in there among the shadows that you wonder why they have left it to crumble away

Before the war Colonel Carodine kept open house and his beautiful daughter Inez was his hostess

Long before the armies from the North had branded this fair country with fire and sword Inez had had too many lovers to count on the fingers of both dimpled white hands

Inez can't leave her old daddy, ' the Colonel would laugh None of your damn long legged chaps need expect to take my daughter!"

And Inez would put her hand tenderly on his arm and stroke his long white hair

The steamer "Baton Rouge' had just brought in a budget of letters for Colonel Carodine and as Inez deftly peeled the amber figs with her slender white fingers the colonel carelessly tore open the envelopes and glanced indifferently at their contents

'By the eternal! ' he suddenly exclaimed, 'Leslie's boy—poor old Leslie!" and he settled his glasses more firmly on his nose and held the sheet of paper at a convenient distance "Leslie Padget—Gad he always made that twisted P! You have heard me talk about Leslie Padget Inez?" as she looked up questioningly at her father This is his son!"

' That envelope papa?"

"No, you vixen! This is from his son if that pleases you—he wants to see about some land of his father's and will probably be down here for some time Of couse he must make my house his headquarters Poor old Leslie!—we fought side by side in the Mexican war, and if the son is anything like his father I'll be proud of him!" and setting his Panama hat somewhat rakishly on the side of his head the Colonel, with a quick, soldierly step, left his daughter in sole possession of the room while she called after him

' Please papa—please, please put your hat on straight!"

The orange trees had just begun to burst into bloom and Inez was reaching up for a delicate cluster to snip off and lay in the basket on the ground beside her It was just out of her reach, however, and though she stood on her toes it swayed tantalizingly above her

"I beg your pardon, but perhaps I could assist you "

And looking up she met the gaze of a tall bearded young fellow carrying a valise in one hand Without waiting for permission he caught the branch and pulled it down on a level with Inez's head, she was not accustomed to such familiarities from strangers, but he had taken her by surprise and it was too late to resent it

"I am Wilbur Padget " he said frankly, "and I am told that this is Col Pascel Carodine's plantation "

Inez held out her hand ' And you are most welcome Mr Padget. My father has talked of no one else since your letter came Let me take you to him now I know he is anxious to see you We did not expect you quite so soon and—oh! Mr Padget you have carried your own valise—oh how dreadful!

' It wasn t the least trouble, he laughed pleasantly ' There were dozens of darkies down at the wharf clamoring to relieve me, but I didn't want them hanging at my heels They look uncanny to me with their shining black faces " he went on as he walked beside her up the winding path

"Leslie Padget's son! Col Carodine cried seizing the young man by his two shoulders and looking at him through his glasses ' You are like your father—like him as I first saw him we fought in the same cause you know—Jove! there's nothing like fighting for showing what stuff a man's made of —we never forget an old comrade Much better for Leslie to have stayed here—what in the devil took him up there among those people? I never could bear damn Yankees! Your mother was a Yankee was she? Well my boy we can forgive it in a woman—anything is pardonable in a lovely woman—but in a man—never! ' and the colonel laughed as he shook Wilbur Padget again by the hand

Mr Padget is not a southerner, papa " Inez quickly interposed as she saw a shade pass over the young man's face doubtless he does not altogether agree with you '

'No I am not a southerner, ' Wilbur declared emphatically ' and unlike a southerner, I see some good in those politically opposed to me!"

Colonel Carodine shook his head dubiously 'Poor Leslie Padget! ' he muttered beneath his breath but he added aloud ' Whatever your sentiments sir Leslie Padget's son is always my honored guest '

When Wilbur Padget had passed a night beneath Colonel Carodine's hospitable roof he felt refreshed in body and soul and the sight of Inez in her cool white morning dress with a cluster of roses at her breast chimed in harmoniously with his ideas

I have ordered the horses ' she said as he met her holding up her skirts from the wet grass ' without consulting you because I am sure you will enjoy a ride more than anything else I am going to put on my habit now you will find papa in the library "

But Mr Padget did not seek his host and seemed to prefer standing there by the rose vine puffing little clouds of smoke from his cigar An ancient colored man was diligently raking the yellow pine needles from the fresh green grass and from time to time he leant on the handle of his rake and looked sidewise at the visitor

Mawnin', boss " as he caught Wilbur's eye, dis am er fine place but dee's er powful heap o' wuk hyah Hit takes a mougtty long time ter git dis grass clare o dese pine needles, en Miss Inez she's p'intedly perticler Ya'as suh, I se been wid de Cyah dine family sence de Mexikin wah Oh, miss 'ur done d'ad jes' fo I come hyah en Miss Enez 'uz a little mite jes so high Gawd! she' uz putty! en peert ez a hopper grass in a wheat field! I use ter tote her round on my shoulders en she'd laff en crow en clip dem leetle han's twel I cenamos laff myse'f I's p'inted proud o' young miss en ole marse he sets too much sto by her Dee done been a heap o young genmen a axin' ole marse fur young miss but she jes' laff at 'em—ya'as suh—laff fit ter bus' her sides Young miss moughty high, somebody gwine cyah young miss off some o dese days do 'case she's to pu'tty ter stay hyah Dar naw Lance—step keerful boy! I ain' gwine't hab yo' sp'ilin young miss' ridin mar'! Is you got dem saddle girts tight 'nuff? dat mar's ve'y onres less en she's gwine't cleve yo ef she kin git a chance! Lemme see—step outer my way, boy! Cyarn t yo' see me comin'?—dar now I done tole yo' so—dat saddle 'ould tu'n de fus fence Miss Inez tuk! Yo' ain't no count—git out!" and Uncle Samp glared ferociously at the slim, mullenave looking yellow boy

Dah come young miss! draw dat hoss clar o dem steps ' and he slapped the mare's sleek sides

' Gawd boss! young miss don need no help! She kin jump in that saddle ez easy ez a byrd kin fly! and the old negro looked proudly at Inez as she laid her hand on the pommel of the saddle and sprang lightly into the seat

She was worthy of all their love and pride, Wilbur Padget thought as he looked at her fair flushed face framed in the wavy golden hair, and as he bent his head near her and slipped the dainty little foot in the stirrup something like an electric shock set all his pulses to tingling and beating and the warm blood mounted to his forehead

As they rode away under the arching elm trees, Uncle Samp leaned on his rake and looked after them with a sigh

"Dem two uz made fur one nudder," he muttered prophetically "I knowed somebody gwine't cyah miss off 'fo' long," and shaking his head meaningly he resumed his raking

"You think we are barbarians down here with our slaves!" Inez said impetuously, as they rode into a sheltered lane. "You think a slave-owner is an epitome of cruelty!" Then as he was silent "Have you seen any signs of cruel treatment here? Does Uncle Samp look ill-treated? Do any of my father's people cringe before him? You know they do not! they love him—they would give their very lives for him!" her voice vibrated and her fingers tightened round the reins so that her horse stopped suddenly

'It is only a matter of teaching Miss Carodine I beg you will not look upon me in the light of an enemy!" he said eagerly looking into her beautiful earnest face half convinced by the warmth and sweetness of her voice I have been taught to abhor slavery but I have no doubt there is a bright side to it "

"There is no question of a bright side Mr Padget,' she said coldly "they are our every right—civil and divine and we love them—yes every one of them down to the least of all You have no more right to deprive us of our slaves than of our lands our homes, our all You are—' she stopped remembering that she was his hostess and with a swift bright smile, turned in her saddle and touching her horse lightly challenged him to a race

Inez had a peculiar charm for Wilbur Padget perhaps because he had never seen any other woman like her But the soft southern days slipped dreamily away and still he lingered and all his senses seemed enthralled by the magic of her presence and the perfume of her golden hair And something had come into her fair, pure face that made it sweeter yet more of earth Something that darkened the clear gray eyes and curved the fresh lips when Wilbur spoke and set the bright color to glowing in her cheeks

He caught her hands in his, and her fingers fluttered like frightened birds but he only drew her closer till he could look down into her heart through her eyes Whatever he read there was enough and she felt his heart beat with fierce throbs as he held her close to his breast Colonel Carodine shook the young man by the hand when he told him and his voice was husky as he said If anyone is going to take my daughter from me I would rather it were Leslie Padget's son! '

And often in the moonlight when they wandered as lovers will down the shaded walks the colonel would look after them till a mist blinded his eyes, and bowing his head he would offer up an inward prayer for his daughter's happiness when she should be taken from him

Summer deepened into autumn and autumn faded into winter and when the Christmas ivy hung in green clusters over the colonel's door, and the Christmas warmth was in all hearts, Inez Carodine and Leslie Padget's son were quietly married and all that the old colonel stipulated was that they should live under his roof for at least one year

' I am getting old " he said "and perhaps in another year I shall not be here "

Then Inez twisted his white hair round her fingers and stroked his wrinkled hand and whispered, ' You must be with us a long time yet, dearie I can not spare you now I am so happy everything that I love is near me " and she looked proudly, first at her father and then up into her husband's face ' It must be a dream—it is too good to be reality '

And dreaming on like lovers, as they still were, these two forgot the outside world and its lowering clouds till on the morning of January 10th, 1861, Colonel Carodine came in from an early ride, splashed and splattered with mud and throwing a paper down at Wilbur's place, cried exultantly, "At last—at last!—by the eternal! we are coming to the front! see—see there!" and Inez half rose and stretched out her hands for the paper

' We have seceded from the United States! We have seceded! Now let them do their worst! ' and sinking into a chair the old man pointed with trembling fingers to the heading on the first page of the *Daily Picayune*

"This is all bombast," Wilbur said coldly ' Inez don t excite yourself My dear Colonel I thought you were the last man to be fooled by newspaper claptrap " and he pushed the paper scornfully aside and calmly finished his breakfast though in his heart he felt that a great crisis was coming upon them

The days lengthened into weeks and as state after state quietly declared its secession the colonel's manner grew insufferably triumphant to Wilbur though things were so calm down there among the cotton fields that the hum and bustle that was going on seemed like the distant murmur of so many bees

Wilbur listened with a semblance of indifference while Colonel Carodine thundered forth invectives against the North

I tell you sir ' the old man would say bringing his fist down on the table with emphasis they must be whipped! There is not one that would dare face a southern bayonet but they sting like so many mosquitoes when we look the other way!"

And Wilbur would be silent for Inez sake, though his very soul rebelled and he longed to still this fractious old man's tongue with the thousand bitter retorts, that he kept crowding back in his heart

The day was half spent and the sun's rays were beating fiercely down as Colonel Carodine galloped up the avenue and springing from his horse threw his reins to a servant

Victory he shouted running up the broad stone steps Victory ' as Wilbur dropped his book ' We have fired on Fort Sumter! My God!—we must fight!" he gasped waving his wide straw hat

Inez's eyes sparkled with excitement and Wilbur rose pale and stern

' Do you mean that they have fired on the United States flag? he demanded

Yes and we'll tear it to shreds!" cried Colonel Carodine angrily as Wilbur left the room

Just as the moon was shining out from behind the clouds Wilbur came back looking haggard and careworn and found Inez alone by the window gazing dreamily out at the sky He bent down and kissed her, and she smiled trustingly up in his face

Inez he said huskily ' my love—my wife—do you know that I would gladly die here for you

She nestled her hand in his and said softly, There is no need, Wilbur, you must live for me "

Inez! don t you know—have you not thought what I must do?"

I am afraid love that you must fight " she whispered sadly, Oh if we could only be spared that! but at any rate you will know that you are fighting for us—for me—for—' she paused his face was ghastly white and his hands trembled as he pressed them on her shining hair then kneeling down beside her he drew her head on his breast

Inez I would rather have died years ago than that this should come to pass! you are my life—my very heart-beat—and yet—can t you understand darling? Can I fight against every feeling that has been cherished in my breast? Can I fight against my country and her flag! he cried his voice growing stronger and firmer Oh my wife, I am loyal to my country!"

She drew away from him and looked with wondering eyes ' I do not think I understand Wilbur—Is not this your country?"

He covered his face with his hands and as he did not answer the wonder passed from her eyes and they grew cold as steel

Do you mean that you will take up arms against—us? she asked slowly

Not that—not that Inez ' he cried catching her hands I would take you to where you would be safe—to my home and then —" but she had freed her hands and pushed him away

You talk of loving! and her voice vibrated passionately what do you love? whom do you love—not me! my God! not your wife whom you have sworn to cherish! You talk of leaving us—leaving my father now—you must be dreaming! Wilbur! and she came close till he could feel her whole frame quiver as she leant against him

Husband don t go! think Wilbur what you are doing—you would break my heart! and she clasped her arms tight around him and her soft flesh lay against his face he kissed her again and again

My sweetheart! he murmured passionately my beautiful wife you are more to me than friends—country— but he started away from her without finishing his sentence holding her there at arm's length he could speak more rationally You remember, Inez how the woman of old deprived the strong man of his strength," he said quietly 'Take care! you would not be a Delilah!"

Don't go Wilbur " she moaned, while the tears hung heavily on her lashes don't fight on either side—stay here with me!

Inez I could no more sit here idle eating your bread while my countrymen are shedding their blood for their country's flag—" he stopped abruptly "If you loved me you would understand," he said coldly "Once more, will you go with me?"

A scarlet spot glowed on either cheek and her eyes shone like fire ' Coward! ' she hissed, "I believe I hate you—leave us if you will, but never—never let me see your face again!"

Then before she could resist he caught her in his arms [illegible] kissed her passionately; [illegible] with th[illegible] still burning on her [illegible] she hea[illegible] forever; [illegible] she fell [illegible] white and [illegible] the moonlight [illegible]

The leaves ha[illegible] and orange [illegible] raked briskly [illegible] Uncle Samp [illegible] in fresh heaps [illegible] of brown and [illegible]

"Dah, now! [illegible] cz I gits dese leabs [illegible] come back—[illegible] dooed!" As [illegible] pine needles [illegible] childish voice [illegible] a shrill,

"Unc' Thamp [illegible] leabs vike wobbin [illegible]

"Yoo is de m[illegible] Samp declared [illegible] while his eyes [illegible]

"De beeg hoodoo [illegible] cut deze off," and [illegible] on the child's yellow [illegible]

"Gwanpa 'll tie [illegible] said boldly, as Colonel [illegible] the lawn, leaning on [illegible] than was his wont.

"What shall you name [illegible] Carodine had said [illegible] when the little [illegible] Inez, and old Mam[illegible] "Hit's a boy, an' a [illegible]

"What shall we nam[illegible] and he touched the baby [illegible] forefinger.

"How can you ask, father [illegible] passionately. "What [illegible] but that of the man w[illegible] to our cause!—His nam[illegible] Davis!"

"I thought ——— ——" [illegible] and looked sidewise [illegible] hesitated.

"I thought you [illegible]

She caught his [illegible] two hands. "You [illegible] should name him [illegible] right!" she said, and [illegible] tears. "You are father [illegible] to me—only," and she [illegible] know, dearie, you have [illegible] fashioned name!"

He smiled at her fancy, but [illegible] did not mean for myself, I [illegible] He stopped as he saw the [illegible] darkened her fair face.

"He has no father," [illegible] "My baby has no father—[illegible] bitterly, burying her face in the [illegible] and she sobbed till her delicate frame [illegible] the colonel, reproaching himself [illegible] be had raised, held her hand [illegible] the twilight till she [illegible]

So the baby wa[illegible] Carodine, and when he grew old [illegible] toddle, he would cling to grandfather [illegible] with his chubby fingers, while the [illegible] delightedly to his baby [illegible] and every evening he would climb [illegible] Carodine's lap, and there, curled up [illegible] his breast, the gold and silver locks [illegible] together, when the two fell fast asleep [illegible] the magnolia tree.

Inez stood by the window looking lovingly at them. "All I have [illegible] she murmured sadly, "and yet [illegible] grant that I may be content!"

As she watched them [illegible] peacefully, some of the [illegible] which she prayed seemed to steal [illegible] wistful eyes, and stepping lightly [illegible] holding up her dress for [illegible] waking the dreamers, she came up[illegible] Samp with a mysterious package [illegible]

"Sampson you are not [illegible] to be—this grass is full of [illegible]

"I is pintedly 'ticler, [illegible] dem leabs keeps a comin' back [illegible] he gits in 'em en scya[illegible] doss de mos' survig'rus [illegible] dunno what ter git in [illegible] and Uncle Samp shook his head, th[illegible] on a smile as he thought of the [illegible]-haired child; then coming a step nearer [illegible] lowering his voice he [illegible] marse' breakin' moughty fas[illegible] he done got moughty po[illegible] n'United States sojers stole de[illegible] mules."

Inez glanced apprehensively at her father, and leaning over him she [illegible] white hair and kissed him rever[illegible] on his wrinkled forehead.

"It's gwine to be a hard win[illegible] Samp muttered as he [illegible] with his bundle. "When de bark grow [illegible] on de tree hit's a sign o' col' comin' [illegible] bump myse'f ter keep dem [illegible] fros' bit."

It was a hard winter, and down there in the South among the reeds and ru[illegible] dampness penetrated and chilled the very marrow, while conflicting accounts from the men who were fighting so bravely made the [illegible] more intense.

Inez sometimes stood on the "gallery" with something warm and [illegible] her fair head, and looking out into the starlit night, offered a silent prayer for "mercy, help and comfort" for all who were "in danger, necessity and tribulation," and asked for heavenly pity upon "all who were desolate and oppressed." But the winter in her soul seemed colder and darker as the chill in the air faded away and the cape jasmine that grew beneath her window grew sweeter than love itself.

The day was unusually warm and Uncle Samp stood moodily eyeing a dead chicken that lay close under the yellow jessamine.

"Ef dat chicken had er waited [illegible] he tuk sick he could er died thouten no trouble ter hisse'f. Now I cyan' see what ole marse gwine't hab fur he bre'kfus! Gawd! dese am 'specious times wid dem triflin' Yankees a holpin deeseva ter ole marster's flock of turkeys, en Ash, he done gone [illegible] listed wid de res'. De ain' nobody lef' but ole Samp, en he mus' take keer o' he white folks— Ya-as suh, I'm a comin'," he answered cheerfully, as Colonel Carodine came to the window.

"Where's Ash?"

"He's done gone, marster."

"Gone where?"

Uncle Samp drew nearer. "Done [illegible] wid de n'United States," he whispered gleefully. "I gwine't let him tas' a switch [illegible] ef I kotch a holt o' him! He done tuk dat [illegible] I kep' hid away: dass de reason, marster."

"So they're all gone, Samp—all have deserted the sinking ship," the Colonel said gently. "All gone—and what is left?" he murmured. "My God!" and he looked around at the dismantled stables and seed-grown yard. "All gone!—all gone!—and I must follow;" and he pushed back his long white hair, and wiped his forehead again and again.

"Gwanpapa, oo face is so wed!" Pascal lisped as he leaned on his grandfather's knee. "Gwanpapa!" the child cried, "what makes oo yook so funny?"

The room swam before the old man's eyes and he stretched out his hands and clutched at the air; Pascal drew back frightened, while his grandfather gasped for breath and tried to speak, but there was only a hoarse rattle in his throat as he fell forward on his hands and knees. Inez found him lying there, and she and Uncle Samp carried him to his room. All day long he lay [illegible] bathing his burning head, and just as the darkness was falling over the earth, he opened his tired eyes and looked wistfully at his daughter.

"What is it, father? Oh, tell me, dearie! What do you want me to do?" and she put her ear close to his mouth.

"Pascal!" he whispered, and as the child came to his grandfather's side, Col. Carodine lifted his hand and laid it on the boy's golden hair.

"Forgive—Wilbur!" he murmured brokenly, looking fixedly at Inez.

"Oh, father, don't die!" was all the c[illegible] moan, with her arm around [illegible] but the old man made no sign [illegible] hand on the child's head gr[illegible] heavier, Uncle Samp gently f[illegible] quiet breast and laid a [illegible] peaceful face. That night when [illegible] ered her baby close to her heart [illegible] the first time trickled down [illegible] and fell on his silky hair, and [illegible] darkness she awoke moaning [illegible] her boy for fear they would [illegible]

The days seemed dreary and [illegible] cal, without his grandfather [illegible] wander under the trees calling [illegible] gwanpa—me tant fin' oo! [illegible] back!" till Inez said: "[illegible] in one of those bright stars [illegible] he looks out of his little window [illegible] you while you sleep."

So every evening the boy [illegible] bed by the window and [illegible] tell grandpa tum!"

Inez sat in her [illegible] hanging list[illegible] eyes looking [illegible] Pascal came [illegible] whispered. [illegible] Unc' Thamp [illegible]

Uncle Samp stood very [illegible] as he said: "Dee isn't nuttin' fur [illegible] ter ter eat!"

"What do you mean, [illegible] you give him a piece of bread?"

"Dee ain' nuttin' young miss [illegible]

"Oh, Miss Inez, I ain't [illegible] thought takin' [illegible] Yankees done tuk 'sea-[illegible] ain't nuttin' ter git!" [illegible] down his sunken cheeks. [illegible] young miss, en de [illegible] dem pu'ty white [illegible]

"I don't understand."

"[illegible]-dee say dat ef yo' [illegible] draw yo rashins reg'lar, [illegible] we kin git anything; [illegible] bad off."

"[illegible] Samp?" she de-[illegible] United States, Miss Inez," he [illegible]

"[illegible] dreaming, Sampson! I [illegible] than swear to a lie!" [illegible] master," Sampson main-[illegible]

"[illegible] advice, Sampson," she [illegible] the old negro meekly bent [illegible] the sun-baked earth. "[illegible] me tumpin' t eat? [illegible] breakfus'," and the boy [illegible] his mother's lap and laid his [illegible] against her breast. He [illegible] his little hands, and she [illegible] they were. "[illegible] oo boy wants a piece o' [illegible]

[illegible] white, and putting the [illegible] her knees, she tied on her [illegible] veil over her lovely head. "[illegible] Sampson!" she said [illegible] a sigh of relief the old man [illegible] young mistress down the grass-[illegible] under the elm trees into the [illegible] where the Provost mar-[illegible] headquarters. [illegible] meal and bacon stood in [illegible] Sampson held his torn [illegible] his ragged elbows on an [illegible] bowed her proud head [illegible] her slender hand for the [illegible] the youthful officer held [illegible] Pascal hid his face in his [illegible] pulled her veil till it fell [illegible] The provost marshal sat in [illegible] started and bent forward [illegible] glimpse of her curling hair [illegible] and his own grew white be-[illegible] the boy said in his shrill, [illegible] "Mamma, why didn't me [illegible] too?" He saw her cover her [illegible] and clasp her child's hand [illegible] while Uncle Samp looked [illegible] well filled basket; and all the [illegible] negro chuckled visibly as [illegible] "seed dat provost marshal! [illegible] dark!"

[illegible] Uncle Samp seemed to be hug-[illegible] delightful secret to his breast [illegible] then broke forth in the shape [illegible] prophecy of better times to come, [illegible] around among the orange [illegible] stood at the gate looking en-[illegible] little black boys rolling in the [illegible]

"[illegible] your name, my boy?" [illegible] glanced upward at the tall officer [illegible] the friendly gaze of a pair of [illegible]

"[illegible] Pascal Padthet!" he lisped, [illegible] into the officer's bronze [illegible] smile yet lingered as he [illegible] to the boy. "[illegible] to get on my horse?" as [illegible] the restive animal. [illegible] shook his head and said "[illegible] Unc' Thamp'll tay so." [illegible] gentleman rode away, he [illegible] child's fair face with his dark [illegible] murmuring, "My child—my [illegible]

[illegible] after this that every day Wil-[illegible] past his wife's home, and if [illegible] strayed longingly to her, he [illegible] more tender with the boy who [illegible] for his coming with childish [illegible] when he caught a glimpse of [illegible] face with its halo of golden [illegible] leapt in his breast and his [illegible] yearned to call him—son.

"[illegible] they me tum, tum." Pascal [illegible] on tiptoe to unlatch the [illegible] he was perched up in the [illegible] clutching his father's fingers as [illegible] beside him, his little face would [illegible] eyes sparkle with enjoyment. "[illegible] dead," he said to Wilbur one [illegible] is up in the star an' he tums [illegible] to tiss me—but papa—he's [illegible] papa would tiss me, too!" and [illegible] watched him in his arms and kissed [illegible] again, then spring in his sad-[illegible] clattering down the street, [illegible] stood looking after him 'till [illegible] speck in the distance.

[illegible] in Virginia the confederates [illegible] surely losing ground and as [illegible] rode leisurely down the quiet [illegible] a package of letters in his [illegible] told how Lee's army must soon [illegible] He wondered if Inez would still [illegible] the old place—if her proud heart [illegible] break when the last hope was [illegible] his boy must grow up in this [illegible] like a flower without sun; the [illegible] loosely in his fingers and his [illegible] up and broke fragrant green [illegible] the lilac bushes and crunched [illegible] his teeth. Wilbur did not see [illegible] up from behind the hedge, [illegible] when a shrill, clear voice "[illegible] to meet oo—Thtop!" [illegible] round as the boy waved his [illegible] his face.

"[illegible]!" Wilbur cried, as he [illegible] the falling reins; the frightened [illegible] madly and struck out with [illegible] Pascal had stood as if [illegible] while his father, with a [illegible] death itself, tightened his [illegible] till with one wild leap the [illegible] animal threw his rider from [illegible] dashed down the deserted [illegible] came from the baby lips, and [illegible] lay bleeding in the dust. [illegible] and rose to his feet for that [illegible] to his very soul; he [illegible] helpless form in his arms [illegible] from the wound in the tem-[illegible] his coat sleeve. He pressed [illegible] against it and thrusting [illegible] iron gate, strode up the [illegible] with his child's shining hair [illegible] his lips.

[illegible] in the hall and saw him with [illegible] arms; saw the blood on his [illegible] on the yellow hair, and it [illegible] were frozen where she stood. "[illegible] Inez," Wilbur gasped as he [illegible] down on the cool, white bed; [illegible] staring before her. Uncle [illegible] cloths on the bruised head [illegible] out as they moved him. [illegible] and pushing the others aside, [illegible] away the matted curls and [illegible] from the white forehead; [illegible] haggard face and looked [illegible] eyes, bent pityingly upon [illegible]

"[illegible]" she cried hoarsely; "[illegible] I done, that he must [illegible] Oh, God, spare him—my [illegible]" she moaned, catching the [illegible] in hers. "Merciful God, [illegible] boy!"

[illegible] with agony, higher and [illegible] the Father's ear; but the [illegible] cold and colder in her warm [illegible] standing there felt that he [illegible] down his life for his child. [illegible] slowly from the western [illegible] eyes opened and wandered [illegible] to face, then looked be-[illegible] "Gwanpa," he murmured. "[illegible] papa dead?" and as Inez bent [illegible] his feeble whisper the baby [illegible] in hers and the soft arms [illegible] to Wilbur, while a smile broke [illegible] face.

"[illegible]! Mama, papa's tum!" [illegible] Wilbur's eyes and tears [illegible] angel face. When he could [illegible] lay back on his mother's [illegible] had floated heavenward. [illegible] took his wife in his arms and [illegible] to his breast, while his tears [illegible] hers, and with her head rest-[illegible] that strong heart that beat so [illegible] a sense of peace stole over her [illegible] not known for years.

[illegible] crept quietly out of the [illegible] dead alone in the bed, and now [illegible] fell from his sunken eyes. "[illegible] tuk him," he sobbed. "Gawd [illegible]! Oh, my leetle Marse Paskil, [illegible] takin' you en leabin' dis ole [illegible]" and his hand trembled as he [illegible] his face to wipe the tears [illegible]

"[illegible] wife," Wilbur whispered bro-[illegible] his hand on her golden hair, "[illegible] my wife!" but she only lay [illegible] and moaned, "Take me, [illegible] me away! God has taken [illegible] you—ah, Wilbur, let me go [illegible]!"

[illegible] the shadows deepened and dark-[illegible] there and mut-[illegible] Miss Inez away at [illegible] I knowed dat——but [illegible] marster, nobody cyain' take [illegible]

[illegible] Toothache, [illegible] All Druggists. [illegible] the dining [illegible] a Wash-[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 12.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 200 cs 30 hf bbls lard, 5 cs 6 bbls candy, 150 cs milk, 10 cs cheese, 25 cs sauce, 100 bxs fish, 81 cs can meats, 40 bxs herring, 50 cs maple syrup, 15 cs cigars, 10 sks hempseed, 16 cs axle grease, 59 pkgs spice, 20 cs extracts, 5 sks nuts, 10 bdls steel, 60 churns, 12 bdls baskets, 82 cs scales, 15 ctes handles, 50 bls oakum, 498 bars 158 bdls iron, car broomcorn, 234 rls barbed wire, 673 bdls binder cord, car flour mill machinery, 6 organs, 2 pianos, 13 pumps, 11 bdls paper bags, 10 ctes 4 bbls earthenware, 152 bxs nails, 6 cs sheeting, 9 cs 20 bls dry goods, 100 bdls washboards, 195 pkgs axes.

Ship Clarence S. Bement, 1899 tons, has been closed to load general cargo at New York for this port. She arrived at Hull April 23 from San Francisco and will be due at New York about the middle of June.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* of April 20 says: From India 77,000 quarters wheat were shipped last week (including 59,000 quarters for the continent), against 53,000 quarters in the corresponding week last year. In the past six weeks, therefore, the total quantity shipped for the U. K. has been only 53,000 quarters, against 180,000 quarters for the continent. The second official report of the Indian revenue and agricultural department speaks on the whole more favorably of the wheat crop. The following is a synopsis of this report, in which the acreage compared with last year is given, and the general condition of the crop:

	Acreage 1887-88.	Acreage 1886-87.	Present condition crops.
Punjab	5,910,300	5,943,400	Favorable.
N W Provinces and Oudh	5,000,000	4,962,942	15 ⅌ ct bel'w full average.
Central Provinces	4,600,000	4,297,949	Very good.
Bombay	2,950,000	2,860,454	Below aver.
Berar	931,601	933,938	Above aver.
Rajputana	1,500,000	1,562,349	Gen'ly good.
Central India	3,500,000	3,500,000	Gen'ly good.
Mysore	5,665	8,928	Gen'ly good.
Hyderabad	1,200,000	1,156,229	Gen'ly good.
Total acres	25,497,570	25,226,189	

For Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad the acreage for this year is estimated, while the figures for Kashmir and Bengal have not yet been received. On the whole the outlook is for a better crop than last year, both on account of a slight increase in the area sown and on account of the better average yield.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—For the past twenty-four hours include 10,003 ctls wheat, 164 bbls flour, 100 ctls millstuff, 55 sks potatoes, 500 lbs hides, 10 pkgs butter, 49 cs eggs, 8157 lbs hops, 60 bxs dried fruit, 2 cars oranges.

FREIGHTS—The County of Merioneth is on the open list, and this is now one wood, one composite and two iron vessels. The Rohilla will be loaded next week by C. Cæsar & Co., and the one other vessel at hand for wheat is not yet ready.

WHEAT—There is a veritable boom on East, New York May wheat touching the centennial figure to-day, the whole line showing a gain of 1⅛@2¼c. Chicago gained 1¼@1⅜c to noon, settling ⅛@¼c at the close. It is the same story of crop outlook and should the market find strong supporters it will do even better. The English markets are forced up somewhat by these advices. San Francisco reports a light trade on call at a slight advance. Our market is dull. For valley the basis of the light interior trade is $1 25. Shippers have almost nothing offered them. For Walla Walla the milling limit is now $1 16¾. Shippers bought here very recently at something less than $1 17½.

PROVISIONS—Oregon meats constantly asked for, the supply being very light and receipts unimportant. A new supply of Eastern was landed to-day. Prices are not quotably changed.

BUTTER—Plenty of local coming and the market is quite well supplied, prices ruling rather easy.

EGGS—Not much of a stock carried, and the market closes with a very steady tone.

POULTRY—Chickens have sold readily, the supply being increased only slightly. The quoted range is $4 50@6, very choice possibly doing better. Ducks and geese have sold up closed at old prices, but the call is only a fair one.

WOOL—Receipts quite below expectations and the market fails to exhibit any feature of interest. It is quoted only in a general way, the range mentioned being 10@14c for Eastern Oregon.

HIDES—Little doing in any sort and the market continues weak and dull.

HAY—Full supply of good and excessive offerings of wild and poor grades. Prices not changed.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.

The telegraph has recently furnished many small items with regard to the very unfavorable outlook for winter wheat. The prospective deficiency is placed at from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, a number of very reliable traders and newsgatherers not hesitating to express the belief that the extreme figure will be closely approximated. From matter printed in the New York *Herald* and Chicago *Tribune*, the following extracts are taken:

Many of Chicago's commission men and dealers on the board of trade there have had men out for some time past who have traversed the whole winter wheat belt. The men are said to be the best judges of crops in the Western country, and the claim is made for them that they have no other interest at stake than to tell the truth. These reports made cover nearly every county in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, as well as parts of Missouri and Kansas, and the examinations of the fields. They summarize about as follows: Illinois raised 37,000,000 bushels winter wheat in 1887, while 20,000,000 bushels is the largest estimate for 1888. Michigan promises a five-eighths to three-fourths of the yield of last year, which was 21,000,000 bushels. Indiana promises no more than 13,000,000 bushels, or a three-fourths crop, the uplands not being expected to return the seed put into the ground. Ohio last year produced 36,000,000 bushels and her prospects are now even worse than those of the other states. Southern Missouri is presenting very unfavorable conditions, while Kansas, which has been accounted as doing well, is now being hurt by the chinch bug. Kansas is losing its place among the wheat growing states, as it now sows only half the acreage it did in 1884, raising only 7,000,000 bushels last year.

A Chicago commission-man, who has receipts from all the stations in the winter-wheat belt, said on the 5th inst.: "My information leads me to look for a shortage of winter wheat east of the Rocky Mountains of at least 80,000,000 bushels, and in order to have any surplus for export it is necessary that this deficiency be made up by the spring-wheat states. The facts are that the acreage in Dakota might have been slightly increased, but in every other spring-wheat state there is a decrease, so that the acreage cannot possibly exceed that of last year. The season for seeding is the latest I have known for twenty-five years, and while it is not impossible, with everything favorable, to secure a fairly good crop, the chances are overwhelmingly against it; in fact, the chances are more in favor of failure."

Charles B. Murray, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, says: "The relief to the winter-wheat crop which has been looked forward to as possible from week to week since March from rains and general temperature has been delayed until the situation has become truly serious for the four central states—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois—which have produced 41 per cent. of the winter wheat in the United States during the last five years, representing 45 per cent. last year, or 132,000,000 bushels of the 293,000,000 of winter grain. The present outlook for these states with favorable conditions hereafter does not point to more than approximately 80,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels below last year's production, considering the reduced acreage to be harvested. For Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee the outlook is for an aggregate production practically equal to last year—some reduction in Missouri and an increase in Kansas. These eight states last year produced 188,000,000 bushels, and may now be estimated at about 140,000,000 bushels if the condition should not be further lowered. All other portions of the winter crop territory produced 105,000,000 bushels last year, and the present outlook favors expectation of about an equal quantity for the season. Thus it appears that outside of the four central States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois—the situation of winter wheat points to a production closely corresponding with last year in the aggregate and about 50,000,000 bushels reduction in the four states mentioned, implying that if the spring wheat crop shall equal last year the wheat production this season may be expected to reach, but not essentially exceed, 400,000,000 bushels."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The stock market to-day was very dull, and while there was no movement in the list, except in a few stocks, which was of any importance, prices sagged slightly. The opening still showed the influence of the upward spurt of yesterday. The bank statement was more favorable than had been anticipated, and some covering of shorts followed toward the end of the session, and the market closed about steady, at irregular changes of small fractions for the day.

Governments were quiet and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Money on call, easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6¼. Sterling exchange, fairly active and firm; $4 86½ for sixty day bills; $4 88¼ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg.)	126¾	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	117⅞
U. S 4s (coupon)	126¾	Pacific 6s	121
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	106⅝		

STOCKS.

American Express	109	Northwestern	109⅞
Canadian Pacific	58⅞	Oregon Imp	50
Canada Southern	49⅞	O. R. & N.	94
Central Pacific	31⅞	Transcontinental	24⅝
C. B. & Q.	115⅞	Pacific Mail	34½
D., L. & W.	129	Reading	60⅞
Rio Grande	18	Rock Island	109
Erie	25½	St. Paul	72⅜
Lake Shore	91⅞	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Louisville & Nashvl	56⅞	Union Pacific	53⅝
Michigan Central	79⅞	St Louis & San Fr	29⅞
Kansas & Texas	14	St. Paul & Omaha	38⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅞	U. S. Express	72
Northern Pacific	24⅝	Wells-Fargo	135
N. P. Preferred	52	Western Union	76⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 12.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka railroad, 88¼; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Mexican Central, 15¼; San Diego Land Company, 31¾.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12.—Consols, 99 3-16d; silver, 42 1-16d. Bank rate 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Exchange, long, $4 87; short, $4 89½. Bonds: 4s $1 26¾, 4½s, $1 07⅞. Silver, per ounce, 92c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Transfers, 15c. Exchange, sixty days, $4 85¾; documentary, $4 85.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.

Ophir	$8 25	Exchequer	1 30
Mexican	4 60	S Belcher	3 50
G & C	4 40	Overman	2 05
B. & B	4 60	Justice	85
Savage	5 12	Union	3 55
Con Cala	$11 62	Alta	1 45
Chollar	4 40	Andes	1 40
Potosi	4 20	Utah	1 60
H. & N.	8 00	N. B. Isle	4 05
C Point	5 75	Crocker	1 45
Belcher	5 75	Bodie	2 80
S Nevada	4 30	Peer	1 10
Bullion	1 55	Peerless	2 75

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Weather, thick; wind, south.

Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 ctls; flour, 8800 qr sks; barley, 5000 ctls; oats, 2300 ctls; potatoes, 2300 sks.

Chartered—Stmr Jeanie, for coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco.

Wheat—There is a fair speculative demand for call board delivery; otherwise the spot market is unchanged. Operators on call are bidding $1 40 to $1 45 for No. 1 white. Options higher; sales of buyer season 300 tons at $1 46¼; buyer year 400 tons at $1 63, 900 tons at $1 63½, 100 tons at $1 63⅝, 400 tons at $1 63¼, 300 tons at $1 63⅛.

Barley—Steady and quiet; No. 1 feed 87½@90c. Buyer season 87½c, buyer year $1 07½.

Oats—Holders are less disposed to grant concessions and prices are steadier; good to choice $1 30@1 40.

Potatoes—Dull and unchanged.

Bran and middlings—Steady.

Butter—27½@28½c.

Eggs—18@20c.

Bags—Quiet.

Wool—Weak.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Cattle—Receipts 20,000; strong; beeves, $3 75@5 10; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 90; Texas steers, $3@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000; opened higher, but closed with the advance lost; mixed, $5 35@5 60; heavy, $5 55@5 60; light, $5 30@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts 4400; strong for good, common weak; natives, wooled, $4 50@6 50; shorn, $3 75@5 90; wooled Texans, $4 50@6 40.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Wheat strong and higher; opened 86⅝c May, 87¼c June, 88⅜c July, 88¼c August. At noon, 87⅝c May, 87⅝c June, 88⅞c July, 89c August. Closed lower; 87⅛c June, 88⅝c July, 88⅜c August.

Provisions — Pork, $14 35 June. Lard, $8 35 June. Ribs, $7 65 June.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Wheat active and higher; opened 98⅝c May, 97¼c June, 98⅛c July, 97⅞c August, 97¼c September. Closed $1 May, 98c June, 98⅛c July, 97¾c August, 98c September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Petroleum opened at 86⅝c, and after the first few minutes became strong and advanced to 87⅝c. A sharp decline then occurred, on which the price fell to 86½c, but rallied again, and closed steady at 86¾c. Consolidated exchange opening 86⅝c, highest 87⅝c, lowest 86½c, closing 86⅝c.

Mining shares were featureless: Amador $1 90, Best & Belcher $4 35, Bulwer 75c, Caledonia (Black Hills) $2, Colorado Central $1 90, California & Virginia $11 25, Deadwood $1 50, El Cristo $2 10, Hale & Norcross, $7 62½, Homestake $10, Iron Silver $3 50, Mexican $1 25, Navajo $1 50, Ontario $27, Pronstite $1 20, Standard $2, Sutro Tunnel 12 cents.

Hops—Quiet and unchanged.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, firm at $15 75. Options fairly active and 25@35 points higher. Sales, 80,000 bags. May $13 30@13 35, June $12 80@12 95, July $11 90@12 15, August $11 25@11 45, September $10 75@11, October $10 55.

Sugar—Dull; Bahia, 4⅛c. 83 test; refined, dull.

Copper—Steady; lake, $16 70.

Lead—Steadier; domestic, $4 22½.

Tin—Firm; straits, $21½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, May 12.—Cargoes off coast opened firm; closed turn dearer. Cargoes on passage, firm. Number of wheat cargoes sold off coast since last report, 2; number waiting, 1.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Spot wheat, strong and ½d higher; No. 1 California, 6s 10d; No. 2, 6s 7d; red winter, 6s 9½d; white Michigan, 6s 10d; spring, 6s 9d. Flour, first bakers' Minnesota, 23s 6d per 280 pounds. English country markets, quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 12, 3 P. M.—Spot wheat, firmer; demand improving. Options higher: No. 1 California, 6s 10d May and June, 6s 10½d July, 6s 11d August, 6s 11½d September and October.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Wheat firm, with a fair demand; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1, 6s 10d per cental.

ANTWERP WOOL SALES.

ANTWERP, May 12.—At the wool sales today there was a good attendance and an active demand. 2800 bales were offered, of which 1889 bales were sold, including 410 bales of Buenos Ayres at 90@190 francs per 100 kilos; 1128 bales Montevideo at 105@200 francs per 100 kilos; 445 bales Australian greasy at 110@200 francs per 100 kilos, and scoured at 240@320 francs per 100 kilos.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE U. S. LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR,
TWELFTH DISTRICT,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7, 1888.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.

By order of the Lighthouse Board the following additions to and changes in the buoyage at San Diego have been made:

1st. The automatic whistling buoy has been removed to a position south ¾ miles east from Point Lima, at the end of the kelp, distant from the end of the point two and one-half miles (2½) in fourteen and one-half (14½) fathoms of water.

2d. A bell buoy has been placed where the automatic whistling buoy was, in range with the two bar buoys.

3d. A first-class spar buoy, painted red and white in horizontal stripes, has been placed just inside of Ballast Point, to mark the south end of Middle-Ground Shoal, in three and one-quarter (3¼) fathoms of water.

The two beacons on the middle-grounds in the upper bay, which were destroyed, will be replaced as soon as piles can be obtained, or the positions will be marked by buoys.

NICOLL LUDLAW,
Com. U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arrived—Str Alameda, Honolulu; Br bk Santiago, Iquique. Sailed—Br ship Sherwood, Port Townsend; Br bk Martaban, South America; ship Tacoma, Nanaimo.

TATOOSH, May 11.—Passed in—Ship Guardian, from San Francisco for Port Hadlock.

ASTORIA, May 12.—Cooke left up 11 A. M. with Br bk County of Merioneth. Br barks Evelyn and Thuland Castle, for Cork, passed out 12 M. Bkt Melancthon arrived in 2 P. M. At 5 P. M.—Clear; wind west.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

J Hamilton, St Paul
B Crockett & w, do
N Johnston, do
F H Ertel, New York
J M Hill, do
J L Sage, do
F P Baker, do
J H Whitehead, Ohio
B G Battersby, do
L N Roney, Eugene
F Hafee & w, do
N E Skinner, Vancouver
A DeClaimmel, Tacoma
J M Donice, Pullman
C C Casklin, do
H E Uhomason, McMinn
A Stinitt, do
C W Carter, Schonie
W L Whitmore, San Fran
H Damns, do
H T Ross, do
G W Eields, do
C D Hoffman, do
Mrs Capt Flavel, Astoria
Miss Flavel, do
A J Haywood, Minneap

ST. CHARLES.

J H Crayton, Polk Co
L G Candle, do
W R Shaw, do
J D Whitman, Medford
J McBride, do
J M Robertson, do
D A Coovert & w, Portlnd
A S Watts, do
H L Strong, Corvallis
F W Spott, Vancouver
C L Palmer, Baker City
L H Knowles, do
Mrs A Palmer, do
P O Spaulding, Tacoma
W H Kennedy, do
B A Woods, do
Mrs Smith, Albina
A R Burkett, Troy
W Savage, Sheridan
M Manning, Greenville
M Bennett, Cascades
W H Chapman, Yakima
T Richall, Cowlitz
A Smith, W Walla
J R Gentry, Sheridan
A B Wilson&f, Huntingt
P Metcham, Canyon City
J Palmer, LaGrande
E Dupoy, Gervais
Mrs Walker, Chemewa
E H Heitzhausen, FrGrov
Mrs M C Tompkins, do
K Donell, Canby

MERCHANTS'.

Martin Upper, Tacoma
P A Wood, do
George Ames, do
F P Cook, do
C Drowley, do
W B Bates, do
C S Larsen, do
J Radbaugh, do
H W Jones, do
J R Rowley, do
C S Cado, do
J Hughes, San Francisco
G H Hewit, do
E Burnett, Minnesota
N R Lekmiot, London
A B Lambson, do
J O Ketchum, Indiana
E P Martinson, do
John Thompson, Ohio
D C Lewis, Bismarck
Frank Maloney, Vancou
C Sinn, do
S A Lee, Pittsburg
W E George, do
A Fredstredh, New Lond
S P Fickson, Iowa
B N Anderson, Montana
N E Downey, Chicago
A Halnch, St Paul
W W Cochran, Eugene
B E Emery, Denver
J L Stanley, do
L F Schultz, New York
P N Shoman, do
F Schmordt, do
J A Mankeu, do
H Happersett, Roseburg
N D Ranson, Michigan

ESMOND.

Sam Arthur, Tacoma
J T Redman, do
D Wilson, do
G H Wheeler, do
J E Edwards, do
G A Marks, St Paul
H Stout, do
Mrs D McGuire, 2c, do
Miss Allen, do
Mrs Benser, do
Mrs Wallace, Livingston
Mrs P Hooper, do
Miss G Hooper, do
L Janier, Jr, San Fran
J L Howard, do
Mrs M Gordon, do
M S Bates, do
W Marrott, Chicago
Mrs R A Bensell, Newport
M B Alexander, Poy
H H Van Lawsen, St Helens
F Keller & w, Spokane
Miss H Woods, Spokane
M Wells & w, Niagara
J S Linden, St Andrews
J T Butler, Heron
W M Ward, Dalles
H T Sparks, Ashland
J E Touch, Sauvies
R Bradley, Seattle
Alice Savage, Ellensburg
F Walker, Virginia
I A Conkling, New York
J F Thompson & w, do
Miss B S Penear, do
H A Penear & w, Boston
Miss M A Penear, do
G W Cole, St Helens
C J Dillon, Yaquina
Jas Nichols, Hartford
C A Homan, Vancouver

QUIMBY.

W B Harrington, City
L H Wright & wf, Dillon
W S Brown, Freemont
E Hast, Pendleton
L C Butler, do
L Steeley, do
L Cameron, do
B L Cameron, do
H H Collard, Ellensburg
F Beaudette, St Paul
H C Buckley, Texas
A Vinson, Walla Walla
D Phillips, Cal
F Fabire, City
J F Hopkins, City
J Bolander, Tacoma
C A Bryant, do
Mrs Parrish, do
Miss Parrish, do
T Rylatt, Cosmopolis
F Earle, do
W W Brown, Clatskanin
H Butler, do
J Balm, Wasco
D May & wf, Kas
R Tumper, Arlington
W J Kregbill, Omaha
H A Ferguson, Thorp
Mrs Ferguson, do
Miss Ferguson, do
Fred Miles, do
Bert Miles, do
L Noble Tacoma
R Sherriff, do
H House, do
W Coults, do
F Denore, do
J Wallace, Columbia City
O R Leaks, Aberdeen
J Angelo, do
E Tyler, do
M Maples, do
J D Scott, Clatskanine
W Tyler, do
R Matthewson, do

GILMAN.

Lud Zobel, San Francisco
W H Brown, do
H S Hogan, do
G W Hohn, do
Benj Lotz, do
J W Bristow, do
F G Hanna, do
L Powell, New York
M Newberger, do
A H Bateman, do
Dr Badue, do
Dr Wieland, do
J Levensworth, do
J Y Lebolt, do
I Bach, do
J P Chapman, Tacoma
R E Drake, Union
A McMickle, Iowa
John Gibbon, Jr, Vanc
C R Reynolds, do
H C Morris, do
Mrs Morris, do
H C Innorria, do
W R McKenzie, Omaha
J M Robinson, Omaha
W Chambers, Pullman
B Rosenstein, Portland
H D Gaines, Chicago
J H Parker, do
O A Baker, do
A D Spencer, do
D W Williams, Ohio
J D Rice, Chehalis
H S Leer, Independence
J P Betts, Pt Townsend
Mrs Dr Leonard, W T
Miss M Jackson, Dalles
M G Hall, St Paul
E M Croesan, Salem
H W Cottle, do
Harry Lane, do
S F Chadwick, Salem
T M Beer, Ashland, Ohio
Miss L Beer, do
G J Anderson, St Paul
H C Cabell, U S A
C H Martin, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Jno C Hughes, Sandy
J F Andre, do
J T Stanton, Iowa
G N Harsh, do
L A Sears & wf, Dalles
Hans Hansen, do
Geo Lemple, do
A W Ward, do
Jno McNain, Ill
W H Summurs, Kan
Jno Scrivener, do
H Zimmerman, do
Mrs H J Hamond&ch, E P
A Grew & wf, do
M Adler, Cal
P M Johnston, Chicago
Wm Johnston, do
P A Olsson, do
E Magnussen, do
J Schuster, do
L D Raussen, Silverton
J B Wright, C P R R
H Weise, Tacoma
Jno Kaepp & wf, Dak
Jno Hogan, Ireland
Jerry Mehamey, do
Jno Flynn, do
M Condon, do
Jno Condon, do
W H Wright, Cal
C Kennen, N Y
H J Brigham, Tacoma
F Ogusluncer, Salem
Mrs Widan & ch, Astoria
R F Robinson, Dallas
S A Bowers, Mich
M Jaquewar, do
Z J C Ripple, Penn
V R McKee, do
Geo Strohm, do
Harriet Strohm, do
T B McLellan, Colo
B S Emery, do
C Borhen, do
H K Backe, do
C H Hart, do
Henry Myers, do
Mrs Lohman & ch, Kans
H C White, Mo
T E Close, do
M Reurter, St Paul
A Eck, do
J Eck, do
J A Nelson, do
Wm Mobly, Milton
Wm McCrary, Nova Sco
Mrs Frazier, do
Jno McIlrey & 2 c, do
W E Waddy, Vancouver
C Rounds, Salem
W C Looney, Currinville
W Fork, Woodburn
P L Land, w 4 c, Ashland
Mrs T Larsen, do
C Goodell, Vancouver
H Holmes, do
D F Ryan, do
Wm Eddy, Oswego
J Schwerly, do
J E Bunker, Mich

"DO THE SAME AS I DO, USE AN
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER
ON YOUR STIFF JOINT"
N.Y

JAMES ROBINSON, Athletic Trainer at Princeton College, writes:

"PRINCETON, N. J., January 21, 1886.

"I have found it imperative to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of Cuts, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Colds, Rheumatism, etc. I discovered such a remedy in ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. They give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable."

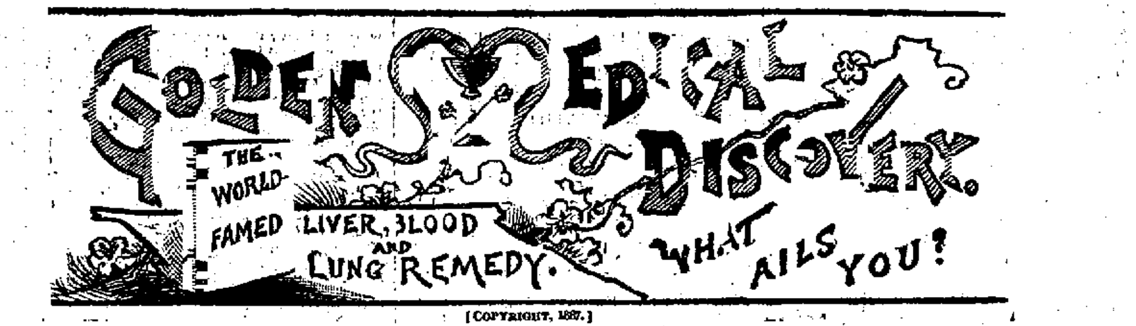
S. BISHOP MARKS, Secretary of the Olympic Athletic Club, writes:

"NEW YORK, May 15, 1886.

"Having had a severe strain of an important muscle, and desiring to run in a series of athletic games, I successfully used an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER as a binder, and with great relief to the parts affected. I can highly recommend them to all athletes."

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY

Manufacturer of Asbestos Boiler Covering, Indestructible Non-Conducting Coverings for Steam Boilers, Pipe, etc. J. MALIFF, Agent. Office: 159 First street. P. O. Box 490, Portland, Oregon.


GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
THE WORLD-FAMED LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.
WHAT AILS YOU?

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

MALARIAL FEVER. Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, of *Cannelton, Ind.*, writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of *Sidney, Ohio*, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

SICK HEADACHE. A. B. WEAVER, Esq., of *996 Bouck Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.*, writes: "Having used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, I desire to testify to the great relief afforded by it in cases of sick headache. As a children's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have likewise found it all that could be desired, its employment having uniformly availed to promptly check any attacks of that kind."

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. Mrs. MELISSA ATWATER, of *Steuben, Washington Co., Maine*, says: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia, nervous and general debility, for which I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of each. That was some two years ago. It cured me so that I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine from physicians, but received no benefit from them."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonial portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and **all skin and blood diseases,** for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. "COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The *name* struck my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health from that day to this, and has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system. She is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age.

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery'—for 'Golden' it is in its curative properties, and as much above the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so zealously flaunted before the public, as *gold* is above the baser metals.

Respectfully yours,
F. W. WHEELER, 182 21st St."

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

Fever-sores.—ALICE H. CRAWFORD, of *Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa*, writes: "Six years ago I was cured of 'Fever-sores' by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. **Skin Disease.**—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester Co., Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

Sore Eyes.—Mrs. SARAH A. TURNER, of *Ogden City, Utah Territory*, says: "My eldest child was cured, nearly three years ago, of sore eyes, being at the time nearly blind, by your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and following the directions in your book."

A BAD ULCER. ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer. Three bottles healed it up perfectly."

Goitre, or Thick Neck.—JULIA P. BECKWITH, of *107 West Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y.*, writes: "After the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' together with your good advice, my neck has now become perfectly well."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs) by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of extract of malt and cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by the "Discovery."

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

LUNG DISEASE. Mrs. RUTH A. SICKLES, of *Ocean Port, Monmouth Co., N. J.*, says: "We have used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in our family for the last two years, and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung became consolidated, but by the use of the 'Discovery' she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health."

CONSUMPTION. SOLOMON BUTTS, of *North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio*, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done my wife. She was taken with consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."

GAINED 25 POUNDS. **Wasting Disease.**—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104), *Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can.*, writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the past twelve months. When I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormlie, druggist, of this place. He had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I did not take, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can eat four or five if I dared to. After all these benefits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."

Chest Disease.—E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of *Anon, Georgia*, says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery.'"

WORTH $1000 A BOTTLE. W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of *Bellville, Florida*, writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. I am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three thousand dollars and be put back where I was. I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house."

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. Mrs. N. W. RICE, of *Newfane, Vermont*, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my family, with good effect."

Raised Blood.—L. H. COX, Esq., of *Wales Centre, N. Y.*, writes: "I was troubled with pain in the chest, and raised quantities of blood, and was unable to do any work for several months, but after taking three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and several vials of the 'Pellets,' I am now able to do considerable work, and gain very rapidly."

LUNG DISEASE. Mrs. MARTHA OWEN, of *Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.*, writes: "I was treated for several years by some of the best physicians for consumption without receiving any benefit. Soon after I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription all the symptoms of consumption vanished. I wish also to report the cure of one of my neighbors who was a great sufferer from womb disease, and was permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

ASTHMA CURED. CARRIE S. STOWELL, Postmistress at *Magnolia, Colorado*, writes: "I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' for I have found that it is of golden worth. It has helped both my husband and myself. Two years ago Mr. Stowell was afflicted with what appeared to be asthma, and our altitude being so high, the difficulty in breathing attendant upon this distressing malady was greatly increased. But he began to improve at once after commencing the use of your 'Discovery,' and was entirely cured by this wonderful medicine. As for myself, I have used it for nervous and general debility, and for an affection of the kidneys and bladder, and I found that it was without a rival for these complaints. We are now never without your 'Discovery.'"

CONSUMPTION. Mrs. W. H. NICKLIN, of *Marlborough, N. Y.*, says: "When I first began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pellets,' I was so weak I could not be on my feet but a few minutes at a time. They did me a great deal of good, and I take pleasure in expressing my gratitude to you for the excellent health I now enjoy. When I first wrote you I was said to be in the first stage of consumption."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prepr's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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THE TARIFF DEBATE.

A Number of Members Take Part in the Discussion.

ALL SECTIONS ARE REPRESENTED.

The Democrats Decide that the Debate Shall be Continued for Another Week, but Action Will Not be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The house, after passing the senate bill granting right of way to the Fort Smith & El Paso railroad through Indian territory, went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Haugen, of Wisconsin, concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He addressed himself especially to the labor question as it was affected by the tariff.

Townshend, of Illinois, spoke in support of the bill. The issue, he said, was not between protection and free trade. The only issue raised by the bill was whether congress would reduce the high tariff created during the war, which was wholly unnecessary now, and produced distress among the masses of the people. The bill did not go far enough. It had not gone as far as the president intended it should go, or as far as Senator Sherman declared it might safely go. Yet it gave relief to an over-taxed people, and would have his cordial support. It was a conservative and judicious modification of the tariff, on a fair business basis. He denied that the bill was a sectional one. Several gentlemen had been wild with fear that coal and iron ore were put upon the free list by the bill. He denied that the bill did this. But even if it did, it was strange that democrats should be arraigned in bloody shirt speeches, when they simply stepped in the foot prints of leading republicans in the senate.

Kelley said the bill did, in a roundabout but ineffectual way, put coal and iron on the free list.

Townshend replied that he had been informed that if the bill was equivocal on that point, it would be amended. But even if the bill did put coal on the free list, was that a crime, when gentlemen who were among the republican leaders demanded that coal should go on the free list? When the rate of taxation was less than it was to-day, in 1871, Gen. Garfield had voted to put coal and salt on the free list, as had Frye, Hale and Dawes.

Kelley then explained Garfield's conversion to the protection doctrine.

Townshend—What was your reason for disobeying the action of the republican caucus the year after Garfield had conversion?

Kelly—What right have you to interrogate as to my personal relations and personal reasons? There are other questions than the tariff in the world.

Townshend disclaimed any intention of inquiring into Kelly's personal affairs.

Passing to consideration of the bill, Townshend declared that no representative from the West could refuse to vote for it without betraying his constituents. He did not charge improper motives. Gentlemen might be deluded, but if they were sincere in advocacy of protection, they were deluded to such an extent as to obstruct what was the best interests of the people. The time of action was at hand. The democratic party must redeem the pledges given to the people. The line of demarkation between the two great national parties was clearly defined in the bill.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

Cannon, of Illinois, said it always occurred to him that when his colleague (Townshend) spoke, that his colleague's highest ambition was not to discuss a question on broad grounds of principle, but to delve back in the past and try to establish his case by showing that somebody who disagreed with him now, agreed with him some time ago. His colleague had said that he (Cannon) misapprehended that his constituents' interest was that of Massachusetts. Illinois to-day had more wealth than Massachusetts, and had as many manufactories as Massachusetts, and some of these days the Rip Van Winkle sleep which had overspread the district his colleague represented would be broken, and the sound of the hammer and the spinner would be heard there. Then his colleague would be converted.

Milliken, of Maine, (according to a remark of Townshend's as to Blaine being repudiated by the people) thought it was very wonderful that a gentleman in a foreign land, pursuing his own business, in his own way, troubling nobody, taking no part in American politics, except to be interested as every patriotic American must be, should be a source of so much anxiety as he was. The gentleman had said that Blaine had been repudiated by the people, but the statement was not true. He had been repudiated by certain democratic methods, which in certain sections of the country prevented the people from speaking their voice. He (Milliken) would say to the gentleman that neither he nor his party dared to accept an honest verdict of the people.

Keane, of New York, spoke against the bill. He characterized it as a sacrifice of the industries of the country, in the interest of President Cleveland.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Allen of Mississippi, referring to some remarks made by Foran of Ohio concerning the South, said he wondered where the gentleman learned all he knew about the South. If the gentleman knew no more about the doctrines of protection and free trade than he did about the South, he never ought to speak about the tariff.

Foran suggested that he learned something about the South in 1884.

Allen, replying to a remark make by Morrow of California, that the recent failure of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. was attributed to the fact that the Mills bill put borax on the free list, said the firm was a combination to raise the price of borax from 6 to 7½ cents a pound.

Morrow suggested that before the native article of borax was produced the price never had been below 25 cents a pound.

Allen hoped that the Mills bill would treat every other trust in the same way. If there could be no graver complaint brought against the measure than that it burst trusts, he said let the good work go on.

Lehlback, of New Jersey, said that the president deserved the admiration of the republican party for having taken away all possibility of a deceptive campaign in the manufacturing states of the Union. For years the democratic party had deceived the people of his district as to the true status of that party. In vain would the democratic political managers again attempt to inaugurate dishonest methods of the old campaigns. The president has effectually proclaimed that it was dishonest to blow both hot and cold on the tariff question. The people of New Jersey would rebuke the men who sought to cripple her industries, by overwhelming defeat of the democratic party at the coming election.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

THE AIR-SHIP BILL.

It Was Introduced Half as a Joke, and Half to Get Rid of the Inventor.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In explanation of the action of the house committee on ventilation and acoustics, who decided at their meeting yesterday to favorably report a bill appropriating $150,000 to encourage the building of an air ship, it may be said that the inventor is M. de Bausett, of Chicago, who, as all those who have gone before him, claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation. Congressman Dunham, of Chicago, introduced the bill early in the session, partly as a joke, and partly to get rid of De Bausett, and no one was more surprised at the report of the committee than the Chicago congressman himself. De Bausett danced all over the lobby when he heard the report.

Congressman Vance, of the committee, was asked by your correspondent how the action of the committee was obtained, and said: "Ask me something easier."

Debausett says that as the government has aided the telegraph, it should aid this scheme, which, if successful, would be of more service to the people.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to give Mr. Debausett the use of the government navy yards. Amendments to the bill proved that no money shall be put into the scheme by the government until Mr. Debausett has put $72,000 into the enterprise, and a commission to be appointed by the secretary is satisfied that progress with the work is being made. The government will then advance $75,000. The other $75,000 is to be paid after a successful test of the ship has been made.

THE DEBATE EXTENDED.

Talk on the Tariff will Continue Until Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The democratic members of the house committee on ways and means decided to consent to the extension of the general debate on the tariff bill, which was to have closed Wednesday next, to the following Saturday. The decision was arrived at this morning, after a consultation with leading republican members, and assurance was said to have been given that the extension would not result in any postponement of final action on the bill.

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

President Cleveland Will Read Lincoln's Memorable Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The house committee on military affairs has ordered a favorable report of the bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of an anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg next July. The president is expected to be present at the celebration, and according to the present programme he will read the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the battlefield, as an introduction to his own remarks.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Surveys Ordered in California.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The commissioner of the general land office, upon application of certain claimants of the San Raimundo (or Copinger) ranch in California, has instructed the surveyor-general of California to execute a survey, so as to define, among other things, the one league line from and parallel with the bay of San Francisco, which is held to be the proper boundary. The Las Pulgas ranch's survey, it was ordered, is to be used in evidence before the court in the suit which has been ordered by the attorney-general to correct and reform the patented surveys of the Las Pulgas and San Raimundo grants. The commissioner has also instructed the surveyor-general of California to make a survey of the northern line of the Buri, and the southern line of the Canada de Guadalupe, La Visitaciony and Rode Viego ranches, in order that the same may be used as an exhibit in the court, to show the quantity of public lands that are alleged to have been wrongfully included in the said ranches by the patented surveys thereof.

The Famous Case of Myra Clark Gaines.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the supreme court of the United States on Monday will be handed down a decision in the famous case of the city of New Orleans vs. Myra Clark Gaines. In closing his brief as counsel for the heirs of Mrs. Gaines, Attorney Alfred Clark says: "It is the last time her claim will come before this court. It is the final act of a drama of litigation that has been carried on for more than fifty-three years."

To Place Rosecrans on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. Rosecrans will be placed on the retired list of the United States army, with the rank and pay of major-general, if the bill prepared by Gen. Spinola passes. This bill authorizes the nomination of such ex-army officers, now in civil life, as were promoted for gallantry or good conduct to the grade of major-general and commandants of departments or divisions.

Northwestern Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An increase of pension was granted to-day to Marshall S. Phillips of Pullman, Washington territory.

Alexander M. Stephenson was to-day appointed postmaster at Gravel Ford, Coos county, Oregon, in place of A. H. Byers, who has resigned.

A Policeman Murdered.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—Jack Richardson, of this county, who has the name of being a bad man, to-day shot and killed policeman Thomas Donnell, and seriously wounded Wm. Pennington. Richardson had been arrested at the race track for causing a disturbance, and when brought before a justice, escaped. In attempting his recapture the shooting took place.

A Large Casting.

BETHLEHEM, May 12.—The Bethlehem Iron Company has made the largest single casting ever attempted in America, being the base for a large steel compressor to be used in the new gun works. One hundred and twenty-four tons of molten metal were poured into the mould. The cast will require several weeks to cool.

Fifty Days Without Food.

LANCASTER, May 12.—Mary Jane Weiler, an inmate of the county hospital, has not tasted food for fifty days. Last Sunday she walked a mile with an attendant, and to-day, the fiftieth day of her fast, there is no change in her condition. She beats Dr. Tanner's record.

Against a Socialist.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The court of commissioners has decided that Grottkau, the noted socialist, will have to serve a year from the date of his commitment (April 5) in the house of correction, for inciting a riot.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The Walking Match Degenerates into a Fiasco.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOODS

Proceedings of the Methodists—Honors for Childs—The Papal Rescript—A Terrible Warning to Snorers.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The crowd at the Madison Square Garden after midnight was one of the largest since the week began. It is estimated that fully ten thousand spectators were present. At times the excitement was intense, caused by the fact that the Mexican had succeeded in getting within two and a half miles of Littlewood. It was plain, however, that the wonderful work was telling on the fleet-footed greaser. Shortly after midnight he commenced to stagger around the track like a drunken man. He retired to his hut, only to be driven out again by his relentless trainers. Again he staggered and reeled along until, to the amazement of the multitude, he fell to the ground. The poor fellow got up, only to fall again. Dozens of voices cried out, "He has been drugged." This was stoutly denied. He was taken off the track amid the groans of the spectators. The score at 9 o'clock stood: Littlewood 563, Guerrero 552, Herty 531, Noremac 500, Golden 480, Hughes 474, Campana 342. At 9:35 Littlewood had beaten Albert's record of 571 miles by twenty-five minutes and was only a mile and four laps behind the best record.

At 10 o'clock Littlewood tied the best record for the 130th hour, which is Hazael's, of 572 miles 880 yards. At 11 o'clock Littlewood was one lap ahead of the record and bids fair to beat the record of champion Albert. At noon the score stood: Littlewood 581, Guerrero 561, Herty 541, Noremac 505, Golden 546, Hughes 486, Campana 351.

3 P. M. score—Littlewood 593, Guerrero 568, Herty 551, Noremac 514, Golden 505, Hughes 495, Campana 363.

5 o'clock score—Littlewood 600, Guerrero 576, Herty 559, Noremac 520, Golden 513, Hughes 495, Campana 368.

THE MEN ALL WEAKEN.

NEW YORK, May 12.—After Littlewood's trainer announced at 6:30 that his man would not beat the record, because of a split toe, there was very little interest in the struggles. The sorry-looking pedestrians had nothing to contend for, and merely continued walking for the "gate." Littlewood came out occasionally and made a lap or two, but was evidently suffering intensely. At 10 P. M. the race was declared closed. The scores of those who made 525 miles or more, and who are entitled to share the gate receipts, are: Littlewood 611, Guerrero 589, Herty 573, Noremac 533, Golden 529. The receipts for the week were about $18,000, of which Littlewood receives about $4000 and Guerrero about $1800.

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

It Was Inspired by a Request of the Irish Bishops.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Catholic News* has received the following cablegram from Rev. Francis Stevens, its correspondent in Rome: "The recent rescript of the holy father on the Irish question is an indication of the papal policy to be pursued with respect to the agitation now being carried on in the Emerald isle. Irish Bishop Walsh, of Dublin, had many audiences with his holiness on the subject. The pope affirms, as far as is in his power, that he will protect the interests of the Irish people, but that he will condemn everything in the land war of a revolutionary nature. The holy father has gone farther and informed the English government that he expects them to do something for Irish tenant farmers. This was insisted upon by the papal secretary in his conference with the Duke of Norfolk. Further in explanation of this decree, it was inspired by the request of the Irish bishops, who brought the matter to the vatican's attention for official action. It is known that Parnell was opposed to the plan of campaign, and has never taken part in it. It is believed that the interests of the Irish can be best served by means that will not antagonize public sentiment, and bring the Irish cause into disfavor.

THE IRISH BISHOPS.

VIENNA, May 12.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Political Correspondence* says the Irish bishops have informed the Vatican of their entire and unconditional submission to the papal rescript regarding Ireland.

THE METHODISTS.

Bishop Taylor Reports on his Work in Africa.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Bishop Foster presided at the Methodist Episcopal conference to-day. The rules were suspended, so that Bishop Taylor might make his report on his work in Africa. When the bishop stepped in front of the stage, the people arose to their feet and applauded for several minutes. He said his success in Liberia was wonderful, and read a statement comparing the state of affairs in Liberia in 1884 and 1888. Schools, scholars and teachers, and ministers have increased in numbers, and the liquor traffic has grown less, and is now confined entirely to the Dutch settlers. The suppression of vice is due to the work of Miss Amanda Smith. He next gave his history of his experience for the past thirty-five years. Bishop Taylor took a long time to explain his position toward the general conference, it being claimed that he was not entitled to a seat among the bishops. The gist of his remarks was to the effect that he had not been guilty of any disloyalty, and therefore is entitled to a voice in the body.

After Bishop Taylor had finished, Dr. Gue of Illinois moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of two delegates from each conference district, and three delegates at large, to consider the report. This created a great deal of discussion.

Dr. Neeley, of Philadelphia, moved as a substitute that the part of the report which considers the question of missions be referred to the committee on missions, and the rest to the committee on episcopacy. The substitute was adopted, and this ended the discussion.

THE AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

It Decides to Unite With the Canadian Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—In the African Methodist Episcopal conference to-day, the subject of union with the Canadian church came up. At the close of speeches, pro and con., a series of resolutions were read, declaring the union consummated and all the conditions fulfilled, and that the general conference will support it as strongly as possible. When the vote came to be taken by yeas and nays, many voters desired to explain their position, or to favor union, but not the clause which said all the conditions have been fulfilled. The audience was in a continuous uproar, and owing to the number of explanations made, the vote proceeded slowly. When Bishop Payne was called, he said the union was based on deception, oppression and absolute lying, and voted against it. This created a sensation. All the other bishops voted yea, and all the resolutions were adopted.

BASEBALL.

A Twelve Inning Game at Detroit—Cold Weather at Chicago.

DETROIT, May 12.—White's fumble in the eighth allowed Philadelphia to score a run, which tied the game, making twelve innings necessary to decide the contest. Ganzell's and Fogart's throws to the home plate were among the features of the game. Score—Detroit one in the first, and two in the twelfth; Philadelphia, one in the eighth.

CHICAGO DEFEATS NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Chicago won to-day's game by excelling at the bat. The fielding of Williamson and Ewing constituted the most attractive features. Attendance, 2500. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of cold weather. Score by innings:

Chicago..........0 4 4 0 0 1—9
New York..........0 2 0 0 0 1—3

PITTSBURG DEFEATS BOSTON.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Morrison, after the second inning, pitched a magnificent game, and the Bostons were unable to hit his delivery to any great extent. The feature of the game was the fielding of Dunlap, Johnston and Brown. Score:

Pittsburg........1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2—7
Boston..........3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

WASHINGTON SHUT OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The fine playing of the home club defeated the Washingtons this afternoon. Score:

Indianapolis....4 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—11
Washington....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Cincinnati 8, Louisville 3.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Cleveland 4, Baltimore 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Athletics 2, Brooklyn 3.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS.

Cities and Farming Lands Alike Suffer from the Angry Waters.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Dispatches from various sources along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers report an almost unprecedented high stage of water.

At Fort Benton the flood has reached the highest point in twelve years.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the water is within six inches of high water mark. Hundreds of thousands of dollars damage has been done to property situated on the lowlands in this city and vicinity. The mills have shut down and many people have been driven from their houses.

At Davenport much the same condition of affairs exists. The damage done by the giving way of the government water power dam yesterday is placed at $200,000. Much anxiety is felt both there and at Rock Island.

At New York manufacturing is almost totally suspended.

Trains on the Keokuk and Northwestern have been abandoned.

Alexandria, five miles below Keokuk, is in danger of being submerged. Citizens are out working on the levees, which are already giving way in places.

A vast area of farming lands along the river is covered with water, and farmers will suffer great damage.

Telegrams from Canton, Missouri, say the railroads there are under water and the inhabitants are panic stricken. Farmers on the American bottom between Altona and Cairo are greatly agitated, and fear a repetition of the great inundation of '82.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The levee at Alexandria broke shortly after noon, flooding the town and doing great damage.

HONORS FOR CHILDS.

He Attends a Banquet Given by the Typographical Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The anniversary of the birth of George W. Childs, on the recurrence of which day in each year all union compositors east of the Mississippi river contribute to the Childs-Drexel fund pay received for setting one thousand ems of type, was further celebrated here this evening with a banquet given by the International Typographical Union. Among the guests were several congressmen who were once printers. During the banquet a committee was dispatched to Childs's house, and after much persuasion he consented to accompany them to the banquet room. He was received with the most extraordinary demonstrations of esteem, which he received in his modest way, and after being introduced to many present passed quietly out of the hall.

HANGED.

The Colored Murderer of a Factory Girl Pays the Extreme Penalty.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Zeph Davis, colored, was hanged in the county jail at 11:17 this morning. The crime for which Davis suffered was committed about 7 o'clock on the morning of February 27 in Greene Brothers' factory, his victim being Maggie Gailghan, a pretty little girl about 15 years old.

Zeph was employed in the factory where Maggie also worked, as foreman. The body of his victim was found on the afternoon of that day in a closet in the rear of the building under a pile of rags, and was horribly mutilated. Davis confessed to killing the girl because she refused to obey his orders. He is the first colored man ever hung in Cook county.

AN INSANE DEED.

"Christian Science" Drives a Woman to Murder and Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Mrs. Ida A. Jordon, wife of Thos. Jordon, grain dealer of this city, administered a fatal dose of poison to their child this morning, then cut her own throat with a razor. The woman was partially demented and her infirmity was intensified by excitement over "Christian science," of which she was an ardent student. Both are dead.

THE TURNER BUND.

A Lively Contest Expected Over the Anarchists and Socialists.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Delegates to the biennial session of the North American Turner Bund, which opens in the North Side Turner hall a week from to-morrow, are arriving. The 345 societies and 30,000 members comprising the Turner Bund will be represented by an average of two delegates each, and there will be consequently nearly 500 delegates in the convention. The question to be settled at this session which is of the greatest interest to the general public is the stand the bund will take regarding anarchistic and socialistic agitations. This question has been brought before the bund's tribunal as the outcome of the executions of November last. All indications point to a decidedly heated time when the convention proceeds to grapple with this issue.

TERRIBLE WARNING TO SNORERS.

An Enraged Prisoner Kicks the Life Out of a Fellow-Lodger.

PERU, Ind., May 12.—John Keppardt and Albert Behr were placed in jail for drunkenness. Behr became incensed because Keppardt snored while asleep, and jumping on him with his heavy boots, kicked the life out of him, crushing his head and inflicting injuries with a penknife, from the effects of which Keppardt died almost instantly.

Last Day at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 12.—The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed to-day. The attendance during the meeting has been the largest ever known in the history of the association.

One and one-eighth miles, for 3-year-olds and upwards, two starters—Unique won, Myrtie second; time, 1:58¾.

One and one-fourth miles—Hypocrite won, Juda L. second, Falerno third; time, 2:20.

One mile—Lepanto won, Kilmeny second, Princess Bondina third; time 1:45½.

All ages, one and one-quarter miles—Hector won, Almo second, Insolence third; time, 2:11.

More Vestibuled Trains.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—Commencing Tuesday, the 15th inst., the Royal Route trains between this city and Chicago will be vestibuled. The entire train, sleeping cars, diners, coaches and baggage will be vestibuled.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The bank statement shows a reserve increase for the week of $4,026,000. The Banks now hold $22,276,000 in excess of legal rule.

MONTANA.

Presidential Preferences.

HELENA, May 12.—The convention of Lewis and Clarke counties elected thirteen delegates and thirteen alternates to attend the republican territorial convention at Livingston on the 19th, which chooses two delegates to Chicago. A vote of the delegates to the county convention on presidential preference resulted: Blaine 29, Allison 6, Gresham 6, Harrison 3, Depew 2, and Ingalls, Hiscock and Sherman 1 each. The Blaine sentiment in Montana is very strong. If any instructions are given at Livingston they will certainly be for Blaine.

Disposal of Crow Indians.

HELENA, May 12.—Gen. Ruger has directed the commanding officer at Fort Snelling to send, with the detachment bound for Fort Missoula, the Montana Crow Indian prisoners, and Sees-With-His-Ears, who will be turned over to a non-commissioned officer at Custer station, whence they will be conducted to Fort Custer and from there sent to the Crow agency, in pursuance of instructions received from the president.

The Canadian's Terms Accepted.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 12.—Laurier's amendment to the resolutions embodying acceptance of the Canadian Pacific railway terms for cancellation of its monopoly privilege in Manitoba and Northwest territory was defeated in the house of commons by a vote of 111 to 68. The resolutions were then adopted.

QUAINT REMARKS.

A certain style of shoe button is called "Old Maid's Wedding," because it never comes off.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

If your hat blows off in the street follow it placidly and with gentle dignity. Somebody else will chase it for you.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The pope is two years and a half behind the *Globe-Democrat* in condemning the boycott, but we are glad that his holiness has caught up.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Were Wendell Phillips to write his lecture on the lost arts now he would have to include that curious thing known as senatorial courtesy.—*Philadelphia Times.*

As a manuscript with the name of Gladstone at the end of it brings a higher price than any other matter, one of our police litterateurs will in future adopt the nom de plume of Gladstone.—*Chicago Journal.*

Monmouth, another Maine town that has been living snug, working hard to lay up something for a rainy day, and paring down expenses so close that it had nothing to fight fire with but prayers and a few water pails, has gone up in smoke.—*Presque Isle (Me.) North State.*

No, Henery; no, I can't conscience no puttin' o' the big pertaters a-top o' the bar'l—'taint honest; but [thoughtfully] ye might shake the bar'l awhile, so's't them little uns 'll rattle daown inter the holes. That'll be a-givin' extry good measure, I 'spose, but there aint nothin' like bein' honest, Henery."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Have you Emerson on 'Culture?'" inquired the young lady of the bookstore clerk. "No, ma'am," replied he. "We have, however, some valuable works of the same class written by other well-known authors. Here is Snooks on 'Fish Culture' and Snyder on the 'Culture and Rotation of Crops.' Will either of these suit you, ma'am?"—*Chicago News.*

The Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored pastor of this city, who discourses occasionally on the rotary movements of the sun, does not enjoy seeing so much in the *Religious Herald* about educating men for the ministry. He says: "God Almighty educated me; I graduated in his theological seminary, and I am still attending the same school, old as I am."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

Temperance of the Jews.

Says Dr. Norman Kerr, the well-known writer on the physiological aspects of inebriety: "The temperance of the Jews is proverbial. Extensive as my professional intercourse has been with them, I have never been consulted for inebriety in the person of a Jew, while my advice has been sought for this complaint by a very large number of Christians. In my opinion their general freedom from inebriety in almost every clime and under almost all conditions (there are very few exceptions to this rule) is as much due to racial as to hygienic, and more to racial than to religious influences."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sentiment in Minnesota.

ST PAUL, Minn., May 12.—Most of the Minnesota county conventions are now being held, some thirty occurring to-day. Without exception the democratic conventions endorse President Cleveland and his tariff reduction views. Almost all the republican conventions have declared in favor of some reduction of the tariff. For president, Blaine slightly leads Gresham, but the latter is second choice of most of those who declare themselves favorable to Blaine should he be a candidate.

Delegates to St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—The democratic convention in the Twenty-first congressional district elected Robert Blee and Thomas Axworthy as delegates to St. Louis.

Steamer Movements.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived—Steamers Celtic and City of Chester, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Arrived—Steamer Aurania, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12.—Arrived—Steamer Nordland, from New York for Hamburg.

PLYMOUTH, May 12.—Arrived—Steamer Wieland, from New York for Hamburg.

[illegible]

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If Presented in Accordance with printed conditions

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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STAVER & WALKER'S,

Portland, Oregon.

ROWLETT'S CHAMPION

Light-Running and Self-Sharpening NEW CHAMPION Lawn Mower; One Wheel STAR Lawn Mower.

Delivered Free of Charge.

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THE MOST ABSOLUTE

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ON INVESTMENTS.

As a place for

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IN REAL ESTATE

or in manufacturing and other enterprises, Albina presents to-day the most absolute assurance of the largest increase on such investments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully situated on the river opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN the river from the central portion of Portland. The bridges already built, under construction and contemplated, are fast driving the heavy business of the city and nearly all of the shipping further and further down stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below the railway and passenger bridge. Albina will get the benefit of this move, and even now she has the

Largest Docks and Warehouses

in Oregon.

ALBINA,

OREGON.

The Mammoth

Union Car and Machine Shops

built by the Northern Pacific Terminal Co., in which the O. R. & N. Co., the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies are interested, are located here. These shops have just been completed, and will soon commence operations with a large force of workmen.

Other industrial enterprises are located here, among which are the Portland Flouring Mills, the largest in Oregon. A dry dock capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is now also under construction.

Several companies are now organizing to embark in other industrial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which will be located at Albina, because it is here that

EVERY RAILROAD

running into the Pacific Northwest terminates, and all enterprises of magnitude must first take into consideration the transportation facilities when deciding on a locality for their plant.

Two Street Car Lines to run

Through the Central Portion

of the city and on across the peninsula to the banks of the Columbia are to be pushed vigorously to completion, one being now under construction and the franchise procured and iron ordered for the other.

No other locality in Oregon has such solid, substantial backing. No other spot in Oregon can have just the peculiar combination of

LARGE INTERESTS

which are sure to make Albina a GREAT BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

The Street Railways now building will

[illegible]

FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDE

purposes that beautiful and sightly table

and east of Albina, standing on which

river, with its varied life and the whole

Considering the bright prospects for

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Its enterprising people have built

school houses, put in water works, are

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the times. Any one having a few spare

Nucleus for a Large For

if he wisely invests in Albina real estate at

AN ENTERPR

The Northwest

If you wish to look over the thriving City of Albina, take the Albina ferryboat (fare 5 cents), which leaves foot of Oak Street every half-hour, or visit any live real estate man and he will show you over the place in a carriage.